

THE CHINA
WEEKLY

REVIEW

報論評氏勒密

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

July 6, 1946

ANTI - FOREIGNISM

AN EDITORIAL

America's Pacific "Colony No. 1"

By James Burke

Chinese Romanization

By Erwin Reifler

Labor Vs. Management In U. S.

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STUDENT SLAUGHTER

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

Puzzling

To The Editor:

I read with much interest a letter to the Editor entitled "Volte Face" in the June 15 issue of your Review. I thought such a letter would appear after reading your editorial "Russia's Stupidity" in contrast with the other editorial "Saber Rattling" in April 20 issue. I am of the same opinion as the writer in some respects. But several points I cannot make plain to myself and should like Mr. S.A.A. to enlighten me:

a) Russia's help to France. Why should Russia's help in food be confined to France when there are many other needy countries suffering from famine and other calamities caused by the war? I am afraid it is likely due to the fact that the communists are gaining power in that country and Russia's help is just a token of encouragement. Isn't it?

b) Russia's removal of Manchuria's machinery and industrial equipment. It was at the time the nation-wide anti-Russian movement was staged in March this year that Russia was playing "great things" behind her iron veil in that area. It was thought the Russians had stripped Manchuria of all kinds of machinery and industrial equipment. At first I didn't think it possible as we had already signed the Sino-Russian Friendship Agreement, but when the veil was drawn aside this awfully unpleasant fact was evident. Is it because Russia has been wanting to see Japan stripped, or China? A powerful China may sound unpleasant to the Soviet Union.

c) High hand in Iran. This was to be remembered when tension began to ease. Tragedy in Iran was played by Soviet Russia in a manner no less exciting than in our Northeastern Provinces. Russian soldiers were moving to and fro, taking away what they deemed necessary and when the Iranian Government became disgusted with her good neighbor taking a strong stand in the Security Council against her, Russia thrust in a high hand and forced Iran to withdraw her case from the agenda of the council.

Are all these necessary in cultivating international friendship and cooperation? I've pondered this time and again, but can get no satisfactory solution.

Kaifeng, Honan,
June 23, 1946.

DUCAN LEE.

Worse, Not Better!

To The Editor:

Instead of rejoicing at the recent readjustment of the pay scale for civil servants, as described in the June 15 issue of your Review, we are in great disappointment. Besides lagging far behind the cost of living index, the present pay scale seems especially unfair to us civil servants of low basic salary. The reason may be seen from the following table computed according to the old and new pay scales for the Nanking-Shanghai area.

This is contrary to the common rule that in adjusting payment with increase of cost of living, salary of persons of

higher income should be increased by a lower percentage than that of persons with smaller income. We do not object to senior officials, who hold greater responsibility, receiving proportionately more pay. In fact, we favor the gradual adjustment of allowances so that they may finally become proportionate to the basic salary, provided that the lowest staff member and his family can get the lowest standard of living. But as the present adjustment is not for better but for worse, we object to receiving less increment (by percentage of old payment) than our senior colleagues.

A GROUP OF JUNIOR
CIVIL SERVANTS.

Pehpei, Chungking,
June 22, 1946.

Salary Basic	Income Old	Income New	Increase	Percent Increased
\$ 50	\$ 58,000	\$ 89,000	\$ 31,000	54
100	66,000	108,000	42,000	64
150	74,000	127,000	53,000	72
200	82,000	146,000	64,000	78
250	90,000	165,000	75,000	83
300	98,000	184,000	86,000	88
350	106,000	203,000	97,000	92
400	114,000	222,000	108,000	96
450	122,000	241,000	119,000	98
500	130,000	260,000	130,000	100
550	138,000	279,000	141,000	102
600	146,000	298,000	152,000	104

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher

(In the United States, Address: 35 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.)

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PUBLISHED AT 160 CHUNG CHENG ROAD (EASTERN), SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, U.S.A. REGISTERED AT THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION WITH SPECIAL MARKS PRIVILEGES IN CHINA.

Contents of previous issues of The China Weekly Review may be found in the "International Index of Periodicals," copies of which are on file in most standard libraries.

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

160 Chung Cheng Road (Eastern)

Cable Address: "Reviewing"

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We Love It

To The Editor:

We are very sorry that we have been delayed in sending you renewal of our subscription. We love the Review very much. We appreciate especially the "Letters from the People" column, in which you very fairly give space to people who hold different views.

HAI-CHIN LIU.

Shangchiu, Honan,
June 20, 1946.

Interpreter's Complaint

To The Editor:

Nobody can deny the fact that the most brilliant feat of China's war against Japan was fought in the Northern Burma and Western Yunnan theaters. Those crack troops, American trained and equipped, could not have been what they were without the help of these unknown heroes—the interpreters, who were almost all drafted from the colleges, either graduates or undergraduates. The writer was one of them.

Before we joined the Fan I Kuan, we were assured by the FAB (Foreign Affairs Bureau) officials that after the war, we would be sent abroad for advanced study at the government's expense or recommended to some good jobs. But when victory suddenly came last autumn, and we were being demobilized, we found to our surprise that not one word of the government's promise was to be redeemed. We were simply "kicked out" with the meager discharge allowance of CNC\$100,000, which was not enough to cover travel expenditure from Kunming to Chungking or Chengtu.

But worst of all, the writer (FAB No. 1739), together with a bunch of other interpreters was denied even this scanty allowance. The fact is that at the time of the Japanese surrender, they were all on furlough or sick leave. When they hurried back to their original outfits, all traffic to the former fronts had stopped. Then they were told by the FAB officer in charge in Kweiyang to wait for transportation, while simultaneously the same officer reported them to the Chungking HQ as AWOL, their furlough being at the expiration point, which was not their fault.

As a result of this, all the discharge allowances and a few months' pay due to them, which amounted to some two millions in Chinese currency, were squeezed out and put into that officer's private pocket.

When we came to Chungking and petitioned the FAB boss, Gen. Ho, it was all in vain. Most of us had served in the army for a long time. While the required service period for an interpreter was only two years, the writer himself alone had been in that job more than three years, starting from 1942, with two and one-half years spent in India and Burma. He had fought his way up with the Chinese army from the Indian jungles of Assam to reopen the Stilwell Road. Quite a few times, he escaped death only by a hair's breadth during actions.

All he gained for the contribution to his country was withdrawal of his rightful allowance and pay, without a service medal, not even a discharge certificate stating his qualifications.

We hope that such a corrupt officer will be removed from his office and such unreasonable cases be eliminated. All our allowances and pay should be recovered and formal certificates given. Failing this, no college youth will put any confidence in any government call in the future.

KAO CHIANG-PO.

Chengtu, Szechuen,
June 19, 1946.



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Spirit OF CNRRA

To The Editor:

I would like to call your attention to a slight incongruity in Ben Y. Lee's article (June 29) in which he urges the people to eat more sparingly, to forego lavish banquets such as birthday parties, etc. and in other ways sacrifice for the starving millions. This is an argument with which I cannot find fault.

However, the incompatible part comes at the close of the article when Mr. Lee says that this can all be accomplished if we "let the spirit of CNRRA be permanently established in every home."

Perhaps I am uninformed but my impression has been that the "spirit of CNRRA" can best be described by such words as "graft, corruption and inefficiency." I should think that the last thing to be established in the home is the rotten, bureaucratic "spirit of CNRRA."

E. P. WEINTRAUB.

Shanghai,
July 1, 1946.

\$ Diplomacy

To The Editor:

Highly pleased with the enlightened views expressed in "Neutrality or \$ Diplomacy" in last week's issue of your Review, I am going to tell you what I am thinking now.

As this week's events have clearly shown, it is peace and democracy that the Chinese people are struggling for through the representations of the Federation of the Shanghai People's Organizations. The well-organized six-hour attack on the peace delegates at Nanking was nothing but one of a series of outrages which the National Government has not been inclined to suppress simply because of its inability to run the nation wisely, well or honestly. It is justifiable for Dr. Tao Hsing-chi to have said that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has a psychological complex, a complex which causes him to believe that anyone who wants peace or democracy is a Communist, for such is the thing that the whole dirty, venal lot of officials around him want to make the Generalissimo believe.

Surely we Chinese have been proud of the Generalissimo's gallant leadership and grateful for Uncle Sam's valuable assistance during the war against Japan, but we cannot bear to think of living with handcuffs and fetters still on our arms and legs when we are entitled to the Four Great Freedoms promised by the late President Roosevelt and to be citizens of a free, peaceful and democratic China among the family of nations. Just as we are deadily opposed to the intrigues of the blood-sucking, war-fattened and war-fomenting bitter-enders in this country, whether they be Kuomintang members or Communists, we are flatly lodging our strong protest against the double-edged policy of the U.S. Government which would inevitably result in an open large-scale civil war in China and prove a timely stimulant for our government to bring out a more arbitrary and more fascist-like rule.

I wonder if President Truman will ever keep his pledge to follow the policy of Roosevelt, whose noble ideals were the chief factors in winning the last war. To our disappointment, those who have torn the fascists down from power have now shaken hands with the fascist remnants again in their common cause of anti-Sovietism, peace-breaking, democracy-killing and freedom-suppressing. They always lay the blame on others instead of asking themselves if what they are doing, a mountain of errors, renders them open to censure even by the critics of the future generations.

We are quite aware that the little

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spark of China's prolonged civil war might well mark the beginning of World War III. Any peace-loving people, no matter what its nationality, is our friend if he but sides up with the peace-seeking and liberalizing movements of the whole country flourishing in turns at Kunming, Chengtu, Chungking, Nantungchow, Peiping and Shanghai. I think nowhere can we see any sign of World War III except in the short-sighted anti-Soviet, imbecile and hysterical politicians both home and abroad who are purposely sowing the seeds of war.

The latest spots on the Chinese political horizon have indicated that the civil war is but a matter of time, and that the whole of China will undergo another dark reign of injustice, prosecution, murder and imprisonment which the Government has so far used as its weapons to suppress the ever-growing numbers of anti-civil-war and peace-and-democracy-seeking elements of the Chinese nation. Remember that China has more than four hundred millions of people who are now under despotic rule and that, on the very eve of economic bankruptcy, 19 provinces have become the victims of famine. Will such measures put an end to the people's demonstrations and revolution? And can the U.S. hope to enjoy its hard-earned and sweet fruits of victory when there is no peace in China?

P. L. C.

Shanghai,
June 29, 1946.

Last Days?

To The Editor:

I have just read the issue of June 15 which arrived here only yesterday. While this may seem slow to you, it is indeed good time when compared to the usual mail service we have. Sometimes your Review takes a month to reach us, even though sent via airmail from Shanghai. Often issues mailed a week or two later reach us before earlier ones and rather frequently, unfortunately, issues are either lost or confiscated by the post-office.

I am not certain that the postoffice really censors the missing issues, but think it more likely that postal employees steal copies to read. For this, the exploited, underpaid postal workers cannot be blamed. They enjoy the Review as well as the rest of us. However, this rotten mail service cannot be allowed to continue indefinitely. Certainly there should be an investigation.

My favorite section of the Review is "Letters From The People," which I read first each time. The first two letters in this issue, "Mercy For Hunan" and "Kaifeng Corruption" interested me particularly. Someday I will write you about conditions here. Suffice to say Hunan and Kaifeng have nothing on our city and province.

If the provinces and cities, the civil service and even the relief organizations are corrupt and inefficient what hope have we? Maybe, as many people say, we are again experiencing the last days of a decadent dynasty. Instead of the rotting Manchus it is the rotting Kuomintang and Communist parties whose leaders have become so involved in party power politics that they have lost all touch with the people and spend all their efforts fighting their enemies in the great struggle for power while the nation suffers.

If this be true, it will be interesting to see who will be our next rulers. Perhaps this time some democrat representing the poor and oppressed will rise.

T. S. LU.

Lanchow,
June 28, 1946.

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

The editorial pages present each week the opinions of the editor. The other pages of The China Weekly Review are written by the other members of the staff and the contributing editors who report and interpret the news irrespective of the views expressed in the editorials.

Vol. 102 Shanghai, Saturday, July 6, 1946 No. 6

Anti-Foreignism

WE have heard several of our friends and acquaintances, both foreign and Chinese, express their fears over what they term the "rising tide" of anti-foreign feeling in China during the past few weeks. Our Chinese acquaintances deplore it and place the blame upon the right wing of the Kuomintang and the left wing of the Communist Party. All of our foreign acquaintances are perturbed, naturally. However, some of the more alarmist among the taipans we know are becoming quite upset and already have begun to recall the "days of '27" and to make pointed remarks about civilization and who's calling who a barbarian.

While feeling that such a Treaty Port attitude is sheer nonsense, we personally are concerned over the recent development of anti-American sentiment. We agree with our Chinese friends who say that the impetus comes from the jingoist elements in both parties whose only creed is one of narrow party politics. The mental reasoning of these two groups is not difficult to understand. The diehard Communists want the foreigners, especially the American troops, out because they feel that such a withdrawal will enhance Communist chances, both in bargaining and in fighting, with the Kuomintang. The right wing Kuomintangians want the foreigners, perhaps including the American troops, out because they think that with the material aid now being received from Uncle Sam they do not need foreign troops to help exterminate the Communists and that the less foreign "observers" around to witness the blood bath the better.

This group further wants American business groups to get out. From their point of view there are several disadvantages to having foreigners resident in China. One is that it makes it harder for right wing oppression to operate since foreigners cannot be prevented from reporting it to the world. Also, they would like to eliminate the five to 15 percent profit most foreign commercial representatives make on sales to China. They would prefer to send hand-picked men abroad to spend the foreign loans and ship back materials for a chosen few businessmen and

industrialists. This system makes the grafting all the easier since the envoys abroad can deposit squeeze to the credit of influential personages and, if there are no foreign representatives selling similar products in China, the Chinese people have no way of knowing how much "commission" the big shots take out of the people's labors.

While we agree with those who want American troops out of China—perhaps for different reasons—we are disturbed at the anti-American feeling today. The rising tide of nationalism, however, is a welcome phenomenon, a healthy development, provided it is not capitalized upon by political and business leaders and diverted, for reasons of personal gain, into improper and dangerous channels.

It is regrettable, though, that selfish leaders can still raise the specter of foreign imperialism to mislead the poorly-educated masses. China today is virtually a sovereign nation and can do pretty much as she pleases. At present the only thing preventing her from full exercise of this sovereignty is her inability to stop the civil war. Once this is accomplished and there is no further danger to world peace, there will be absolutely no valid reason for any foreign military or naval organizations to remain in China and the Government and people can insist upon their being withdrawn.

Meanwhile, enlightened groups in all countries should devote their efforts toward stamping out race prejudice and anti-foreign feelings so easily aroused among the uneducated who too often can be tricked into blaming all their troubles on "foreigners."

This advice goes for America and Americans just as well as it does for China and the Chinese. By a strange coincidence there appeared in Shanghai papers this week a story of anti-Chinese sentiment in America on the same day that a story from Washington appeared which expressed concern over anti-American sentiment in China.

The first story, datelined San Francisco, told how an American judge, apparently evidencing some peculiar brand of logic, ruled that a group of property owners were justified in evicting a Chinese woman from her home because her presence would constitute a "lowering of social and living standards."

As long as narrow-minded Chinese can hoodwink the people into blaming their woes on the Americans and as long as provincial American judges can uphold unenlightened race prejudices, there is always likely to be a gulf of misunderstanding between the common people of China and America.

Building Program Needed

ONE of Shanghai's most crying needs is a well-organized building program to alleviate the housing shortage. So far, little has been done other than discuss the erecting of prefabricated houses for workers and the building of straw shelters for the city's indigent residents.

While both are worthy projects, something more comprehensive is needed, especially since the acquisition of any number of prefabricated houses

from abroad probably will be impossible for the next few years and since the erection of mat sheds is hardly more than a stop gap.

With labor and material costs at their present high, little private construction can be expected. The failure of private individuals or concerns to take advantage of the mayor's offer to remove rent ceilings on new buildings indicates clearly that more inducement is needed.

Since it seems unlikely that private firms, either singly or in groups, are willing to engage in extensive building programs, the burden naturally falls upon the municipal government. Whenever private industry is unable to perform a function necessary for the well being of society, either in periods of crises or in normal times, it becomes the duty of the government to step in.

While the suggestion that anyone build anything in Shanghai today is always met with a howl of protest because of the terrific costs, we believe that a substantial improvement in housing could be made without too great expense.

We would suggest that the Shanghai Municipal Government make a survey of the vacant lots in the city upon which both homes and office building could be constructed. As far as we can see, there is still considerable empty ground available, both in the center of the business district and in the outskirts. Since these vacant lots today are earning nothing for their owners, the City should be able, without too much difficulty, to requisition them for a period of two years, agreeing to return them to the owners at the end of that time and, as compensation, the City could cancel taxes for the period of its occupancy. In this manner the problem of exorbitant land prices could be surmounted.

Since the program would be planned only as a temporary relief measure for the next year or two, the construction could be done with the cheapest of materials. As Mayor Wu knows, a large number of quite respectable buildings were constructed in war-time Chungking of the simplest materials—bamboo and mud. A very decent and serviceable three story office or apartment building can be built of these materials, while they are well suited for small homes.

The project could be financed in several ways. The main support should come from the Four Government Banks, which weekly see fit to loan billions of dollars of the people's money to rice dealers and exporters of various products. A few billions loaned to the City for the construction of much needed housing would be quite in order. Certainly there could be no more embezzlement and squeeze in a housing program than there has been in the rice and tea purchase plans. Secondly, the City could float a cheap bond issue. If the denominations were small enough, perhaps with a face value of about CNC\$5000, a large number could undoubtedly be sold. Some would buy them as a speculation, while, we think, many a substantial citizen would be willing to purchase a few as a gesture of support for a worthy civic program.

A small part of the cost of the project could be paid out of rentals. Since this would be new construction, there would be no rent limitation.

Undoubtedly the first structures would be occupied by people with considerable means who are willing to pay high rent, but object to the key money racket. Even so, the removal of large numbers of this class of tenants from the real estate market should serve to lower key money charges slightly. Gradually, as group after group of buildings were erected, the demand would slacken and the general rent and key money rates would be forced down. It would be a simple working of the law of supply and demand.

We realize, of course, that there are many flaws in this plan and that such a program could not be completed as easily as we have outlined it. However, we feel that the idea itself is reasonable and that, even though it may be financially unsound, it is worthwhile in view of Shanghai's unprecedented housing shortage. The time has come when *some* action must be taken. We can no longer sit back and talk of "waiting it out." We've "waited" nearly a year already and if these past months are any indication of the success of "waiting," we think it is high time we began to move.

Freedom Of The Press

THE expression "Freedom of the Press," a "freedom" for which men have fought ever since the inauguration of newspapers, even today is apparently interpreted differently by different men. Obviously the most popular interpretation prevailing in countries other than Britain and America, where this freedom has become virtually sacred, is that it means freedom for me and my newspaper but not for you and your's.

The past few weeks have seen ample evidence of this type interpretation in China. Some three weeks ago the Government closed the Communists' English-language New China Weekly in Shanghai and refused to allow the Communists to open a Chinese-language edition of the daily Sin Hwa Jih Pao.

The Communists immediately charged discrimination and reminded the Government of Generalissimo Chiang's promise of freedom of the press. The Government replied that it could not allow publication of propaganda organs by a group that was in open rebellion against the nation's lawfully constituted government, and pointed out that the Communists for years have operated a newspaper in Chungking, while the Central Government has repeatedly been denied permission to open a paper in the Communist capital at Yenan.

Next move was made by the British who suspended the National Times, Kuomintang Party organ in Hongkong. Even though the Hongkong Government charged that the paper was inciting the populace to rise up and take the law into its own hands, the authorities had a hard time explaining why representatives of a nation which values its press freedom so highly could justify such action. Apparently their position became so embarrassing that they gave up, for last week it was announced that the suspension was revoked.

Perhaps most interesting sidelight on the

Hongkong action was that the same government that interfered with the Shanghai press immediately began screaming censorship and reminding the British of the Four Freedoms. The shoe appeared to be on the other foot.

Much of the inconsistency and seeming about face maneuvers can be attributed to the fact that China has yet to have a truly free and responsible press. Some isolated papers have for short periods been relatively free but the tradition has not become established here. Neither has there become established a nation-wide tradition of trustworthy and responsible journalism.

While the prospects of interfering with freedom of the press in America and Britain seem remote today, one cannot lose sight of the fact that certain groups in all nations would like to see a controlled press. Today the sections of the world in which a free press functions are extremely limited and it is the duty of all honest publications and journalists, no matter where they reside, to expose attempted encroachments. Otherwise, it is always possible that this precious freedom will be lost.

Student Slaughter

THIS week there was reported another sickening story of student killings by troops. The incident reportedly took place on June 25 in Hsuehchow when an ill-tempered Commander Fang machinegunned a middle school following an argument with the students. If the report, which appeared in the Wen Wei Pao here last Tuesday, is correct an official investigation is most certainly in order.

According to the Wen Wei Pao, which was quoting an alleged eyewitness, Tsou Lih-wen, the tragedy began when Commander Fang found that he could not drive his jeep into the backyard of the school where his company was billeted. Fang became embroiled in an argument with the students and called them "good-for-nothing scum and cannon fodder." It was only after the dean of education intervened and apologized that Fang ceased threatening the students and left.

A short time later, the story goes, Fang returned with his company of American trained and equipped troops, set up three U.S. Army heavy machine-guns outside the school and opened fire. More than 10 students were killed and 20 wounded. The dean, hit by seven bullets, was among the dead.

At this point several of the girl students rushed out of the school and fell at the knees of the soldiers, begging for mercy. Inhabitants of the neighborhood joined in an open prayer in the streets and finally the machinegunners refused to continue firing, despite the fact that Fang pulled out his pistol, shot a few rounds into the air, and threatened to kill any of his men who ceased firing.

Five truckloads of local garrison headquarters soldiers then appeared and Fang and his men retired. The report added that the garrison commander apologized to the school the next day but told the students that they were to forget the incident and ordered them not to appeal to the authorities. Fang reportedly is still driving his

American jeep about Hsuehchow, while his men, who were in theory at least armed and trained by the American Army at the expense of the American taxpayer to fight the Japanese, continue their duties as if nothing had happened.

This is undoubtedly one of the most horrible stories of brutality we have heard. Strangely, only the Wen Wei Pao in Shanghai carried the story. Neither Central News Agency, which certainly must have an office in Hsuehchow, nor any of the other local papers have commented upon it, either negatively or affirmatively. Such a report should not be allowed to go unnoticed. If no Chinese papers or organizations propose to investigate the matter, the American authorities, who in Chinese eyes obviously share in the responsibility through their arming and training of the troops, should make inquiries to see if this is how Lend-Lease equipment, paid for by the American taxpayer, is being used in China.

If this story is not true, then it is to the interest of the Central Government to find out what, if anything, happened and report it, exposing the author as a fake and malicious propagandist. If, on the other hand, it is true, it is the duty of the Central Government to punish those responsible. Further, it then becomes the duty of the American consular and military officials in China—who despite their official positions of affluence are but the servants of the American people—to report the matter to Congress, which at present has under consideration a bill to arm and train 1,000,000 Chinese troops at American expense.

25 Years Ago In Millard's Weekly Review Of The Far East

July 9, 1921.

Peace

The United States is now officially at peace with Germany. A resolution of Congress declaring the state of war at an end was passed on July 1 and signed by President Harding the next day. This brings to an end an anomalous state of affairs and will be recognized by all as a necessary step forward.

Trade

It was largely hopes for the near future, and not actual business, which characterized the doings locally in the month of June. A good deal of optimism is displayed here regarding the prospects of trade, and while not wishing to throw doubts on the justification of such hopes, we feel that there are no signs discernible which warrant a rosy view of the situation.

10 Years Ago in The China Weekly Review

July 4, 1936.

Flood

Three large conservancy and flood-prevention projects, one along the Yellow River in Honan and the other along the Yungting River in Hopei, have just been completed. They involved a total outlay of CN\$800,000 and were formally taken over by the National Economic Council this week.

Sanctions Off

Both Britain and France have decided to call off the imposition of sanctions against Italy. . . . President Roosevelt on June 20 also lifted the embargo on the export of war materials to Italy and Ethiopia, although State Dept. officials emphasized that this step did not imply recognition of Italy's annexation.

U.S. Colonial Exhibit No. 1: The Philippine Republic

By JAMES BURKE

THE United States, appropriately enough, set July 4 as the date for Philippine independence. And most Americans sincerely hope the new republic will stand out as a model of enlightened colonial policy. But it will take more than a historic date and wishful thinking to make the Philippines a real credit to American political principles.

One interesting fact about the Philippine experiment is that these islands' 18,000,000 inhabitants have set out on nationhood despite problems which have deferred independence in other Asiatic lands. Local language barriers are so insurmountable (eight distinct languages and 87 dialects) that a foreign tongue, English, has been more or less accepted as the national language. Religious differences range from fanatical Mohammedism to Spanish-ingrained Roman Catholicism and various pagan faiths. And there is an armed Communist-tinged agrarian-reform group fighting government forces.

Devastation Of Inflation

But overshadowing all these problems at the moment is the devastation left by war. Almost the whole of Manila is in a fire and shell blasted state described by General Eisenhower on his recent Far Eastern tour as worse than anything he'd seen in Europe except Warsaw. Throughout the islands and provinces roads, mills and transport facilities lie ruined, farm animals are dead and inflation rampant. A peasant's small bamboo hut, which cost about 80 pesos (US\$40) before the war now costs 600 pesos.

For the means of rehabilitation the Filipinos have looked with childlike faith to the United States. And Washington, earlier this year, enacted two relief measures: the Tydings' War Damage Act, authorizing US\$625,000,000 in cash and goods for rehabilitation, and the Philippine Trade Act of 1946, granting trade preferences for 28 years after Philippine independence.

Preferential Duties

Unfortunately, human legislation rarely meets universal appeal and this applies to the trade act in particular.

Those American officials who pushed the trade act through argue the quickest and most practical way of restoring Philippine economy is first to gear it back into its old channels. This largely means the resumption of exporting sugar, copra and hemp to the United States under a system of preferential American import duties. In the breathing space gained while the old economy is being restored, a new independent economy can be built up, these American proponents of the act say.

Toward these ends the trade act provides duty-free importation of Philippine products in pre-war quotas for eight years. Thereafter for 20 years, Philippine products will pay

American duties on a gradually rising scale until full rates are paid.

Equal Rights Provided

The act further specifies that the various preferential quotas must be allocated to those persons or organizations in the Philippines who used the pre-war quotas.

Meanwhile, American goods may enter the Philippines under a corresponding system of preferential Philippine duties—except that American imports won't be restricted by quotas.

Finally, the new trade act provides that American citizens in the Philippines shall have the same commercial rights as Filipinos.

Newly-elected Philippine president Manuel Roxas immediately hailed the trade act as a Philippine lifesaver, "opening the world's richest market" to the islands' products.

Back In Old Rut?

On the other hand, quite a number of Filipinos, both in Roxas' camp and among those around ex-President Sergio Osmena, take a rather dim view of the whole affair. They point out that the trade act would force Philippine economy back into its unnatural pre-war state of being entirely dependent on United States' tariff preferences.

There's also some bitter criticism of the trade act's bald attempt to reinstate old American and Filipino vested interests by allocating quotas to them alone, a provision scarcely conducive to the islands' much needed economic reforms. And being forced to give Americans equal commercial rights strikes most Filipinos as not only an infringement on their sovereign rights, but a discrimination against other foreign nationals.

Opposition to the trade act was summed up for me recently by Dr. Jose Reyes, secretary and spokesman at Malacan Palace during Osmena's tenure.

Colonialism Perpetuated

"What the Philippines need is a healthy diversified economy aimed at the development of normal trade relations with other nations," Dr. Reyes said. "What we shall have under this trade act is a continuation of American colonial status."

Dr. Reyes as well as a number of other prominent Filipinos with whom I talked couldn't resist the opportunity of drawing a sarcastic parallel between the new American trade act and British Empire trade treaties.

"I suppose the British will be delighted to ask Washington why it should oppose the British preferentials on the one hand while making its own empire preferentials on the other," Dr. Reyes said.

Hobson's Choice

Most Filipinos fall somewhere between Dr. Reyes' violent objections

to the trade act and Roxas' enthusiastic acclamation. They'd prefer something with less strings on Philippine economy, but in their present strait they are ready to take anything offered. At the same time they retain their faith that the United States eventually will rectify any inequities which may have been perpetrated on the new republic.

It should be pointed out here that Filipino criticism of American economic policy has not in the least affected Filipino desire to be on the American side of the world political fence. This is evident in the almost unanimous Filipino acquiescence to the idea of the United States maintaining strong military bases in the islands. The important fact is that this acquiescence is voluntary rather than forced, just as Filipino fighting alongside Americans on Bataan was voluntary rather than forced—which is more than can be said for some other colonial areas during the war.

Agrarian Reform Vital

Although one might suggest that American political attraction and threatened economic domination take considerable meaning from the word "independence," there remain large areas of domestic problems in which the new republic will have its hands free—and full. The most critical of these problems is agrarian reform, a crying question there as in the rest of Asia.

In fact a situation already has developed in the Philippines which is somewhat similar—on a Lilliputian scale—to that in China. During the Japanese occupation, peasants of central Luzon banded into a guerrilla organization called "Hukbalahaps" (literally, People's Anti-Japanese Army). With war over, these Huks, as they are popularly known, refused to surrender arms to government authorities until reforms were met by their feudalistically-inclined landlords (one percent of the people of central Luzon own 90 percent of the land there). The government until now has met the reform demands with force. But the Huks, who are now operating a de facto government in their area, are proving more than a match for the American-equipped Philippine police.

Grievances Real

The Huk chieftain is 32-year-old Louis Taruc, an intelligent, dynamic figure who frankly admits he once was a Communist, but who declares he is no longer a party member. This plus the fact there are some other ex-Communists and leftwingers in the Huk leadership have brought forth the usual hysteria about Moscow-inspired activities, etc. All evidence, however, points to the Huks being a purely local-grown group with real post-war grievances.

President Roxas has promised reforms, but he must give more than lip service or he will find himself in the same predicament as Chiang Kai-shek. For the Huk movement is capable of spreading to other islands besides Luzon. And if it does spread, American prestige will not have gained in Asia for having endorsed an unprogressive Philippine government.

Chinese Characters Vs. Romanization

By DR. ERWIN REIFLER

Professor of Sinology, Aurora University.

(Editor's Note:—The following interesting discussion of the relative merits of Chinese characters and their romanization was given in the form of an address delivered recently by Prof. Reifler as a guest speaker before the Chinese Y's Men's Club of Shanghai.)

THE battle between the Chinese characters and their romanization has already been raging for some time and is becoming more and more furious. It is well known that the National Government has given this problem serious consideration during the past decades and a national alphabet called the "Kuo Yin Tzu Mu" (國音字母), using the well-known national script symbols, has been evolved under its auspices. Strictly speaking, this system is not a romanization, because it does not use a letter alphabet, but symbols which are really parts of Chinese characters. Besides this system the most varying romanizations have been tried out and adopted for the Chinese characters by Chinese and foreigners, creating a perfect anarchy. All these systems have certain fundamental disadvantages which make them unsuitable for the Chinese language. That is why the Chinese characters have remained victorious so far in this battle of characters versus romanization.

There is no doubt that the Chinese characters have great advantages over all romanizations tried so far. These advantages are:—

(1) They can be read and understood throughout China in spite of the different pronunciation in the different dialects; and even in Annam, Japan and Korea in spite of the different languages.

(2) Words with the same pronunciation but different meanings are represented by different characters, thus avoiding any possibility of misunderstanding in those cases where the pronunciation is identical.

Advantages Clear

None of the alphabets and romanizations in use today for Chinese characters have these advantages, which are certainly a very important unifying factor. Therefore we can understand that the Chinese hesitate to give up a writing which has proved its value for thousands of years, and I myself would rather prefer the retention of the Chinese characters on aesthetic grounds. However, the question of "Chinese characters" or "romanization" can only be decided by the Chinese leaders themselves. In either case, I hold certain opinions and would like to make certain suggestions which are based on the results of my sinological research. (These Dr. Reifler exemplified in great detail and with demonstrations on the blackboard).

If the Chinese leaders should decide in favor of the Chi-

nese characters, I would suggest certain improvements which would save the Chinese people a lot of time in writing, would facilitate the mastering of writing for the Chinese masses and foreigners alike, thus removing illiteracy, and would moreover be more in keeping with the original form and actual meaning of many Chinese characters.

Examples Cited

Take for instance the character 前, meaning "front side," which today is, always written with the element, 刀, meaning "a knife," a meaning which has nothing whatsoever to do with the meaning of "front side." The old form of the character meaning "front side" did not contain the element "knife." This element was not added until later, when the character meaning "front side" had developed the meaning of "to trim the hair in front" (in ancient times free men all over the world only cut the hair covering the forehead so that it would not interfere with their vision, letting the hair of the head otherwise grow freely). In the course of time, however, 前 came to be used in the sense of "front side," so that in the case "to trim the hair" another knife had to be added, resulting in the character 剪.

Examples of this kind are very numerous and here we can do a lot to simplify the Chinese writing and restore its original wonderful logic. We would then represent the idea of "front side" by 前 and "to trim the hair" by 剪.

Should, however, the Chinese leaders one day decide in favor of a romanization in order to speed up mass education, in which the Chinese National Government is extremely interested and in order to make the benefits of modern mechanization, especially of typewriters, fully available for the Chinese language, then the greatest care should be taken and a romanization chosen which besides the well-known advantages of an alphabet, would retain the peculiar advantages of the Chinese characters as stated above.

Jasmin's System

But, you ask, is such a romanization possible? It is not only possible, I will say, it has already been worked out. About 15 years ago R.P.E. Jasmin, a Canadian missionary, hit upon the ingenious idea of reconstructing for the Chinese language a historic script based on the pronunciation of the Chinese language at the time of T'ang dynasty (唐朝), as preserved in the Chinese dictionaries concerned with that period, that means, a use of the Latin alphabet

similar to that in the English and French romanization which, though pronounced according to the modern pronunciation rules governing these languages today, preserves in its spelling their old pronunciations.

An example is the English word "thought," which is understood everywhere that English is spoken though it is pronounced differently in different parts of the world. The "gh" is usually left unpronounced though it was pronounced in older English and is still pronounced in Scotch. Other examples are English "to, too, two," which though pronounced alike today, have different meanings which are distinguished by their different spelling.

Together with R. P. Henri Lamasse, Jasmin succeeded in this extremely scientific reconstruction, a masterpiece of the human mind. Moreover, recently a Chinese-English-French dictionary based on the historic romanization has been published by R. P. Ruttem, a Belgian missionary who during the war used his time in a concentration camp in Shanghai to prepare it. A detailed description of this miraculous romanization which the authors call "the interdialectic romanization" is contained in an excellent article by A. Gaultier, S.J., chancellor of Aurora University, published in the latest Bulletin of Aurora. All those interested in this subject will find ample information in that article. The time at my disposal does not permit me to describe this romanization in detail. However, I want to point out its advantages.

Dialect Of T'ang Dynasty

What is its scientific background? Almost all important modern Chinese dialects, I should explain, can be traced back to one dialect spoken in T'ang dynasty times. Many words which today in the different Chinese dialects have the same pronunciation although they have different meanings and are written with different characters, had in T'ang dynasty times also different pronunciations. In all other romanizations which are based on the modern pronunciations, these words would be spelled exactly alike, making it difficult for the reader to distinguish them, whereas in the interdialectic romanization they are all spelled differently, thus allowing almost the same differentiation as that given by the characters. A fixed set of pronunciation rules tells the student how to pronounce them. The spelling of every word remains the same for all Chinese dialects, only the pronunciation rules differ, thus enabling a man, for instance, from Canton to understand a letter written in this romanization by a man from Peking. He would pronounce the words in this letter according to the pronunciation rules peculiar to the Cantonese dialect, but

China's Financial Muddle Growing Steadily Worse

By S. E. SHIFRIN.

CHINA'S economic and financial, malaise seems to be going from bad to worse with inflation rolling on its merry way, imports greatly outweighing exports, native industries forced to close down due to absurdly high costs of production, and the whole country being just as far from economic stability as ever. The Ta Kung Pao is reported to have stated in a recent editorial that "it has been the Government's financial policy to use banknotes to juggle the people out of their money. The Government has had a consistent policy.... helping the wealthy to become wealthier and making the poor poorer."

Such a statement in the very far from communist Ta Kung Pao shows how bad the situation is and the recent figures released by Minister of Finance O. K. Yui do nothing to dispel the gloom. According to the statistics of the Ministry of Finance, China's budget for 1946 was CNC\$2,500,000,000,000, and judging by the first five months of 1946 it looks like only about 15 percent of the expenditures could be covered by income. Mr. Yui was quoted in the pages of the Review as saying that the huge deficit (about 75% of the budget) was met by the issuance

of banknotes.

Sound Budgeting Vital

Such a statement in any country would have produced a sensation and possibly a run on the banks. However, the people of China, especially since the end of the war, have become so accustomed to the phenomenon of inflation that it is frequently by-passed in their discussions of the price chaos as a thing taken for granted. It is time that a common sense approach be adopted to the present economic hot seat in which China now finds herself. First on the agenda is listed the item of sound budgeting.

Little has been heard lately about J. B. Blandford, former U. S. Housing Administrator, who has now been in China for more than two months. He has been invited by the Chinese Government to help in drawing up a balanced national budget. At the time of his appointment a story in the New York Times stated that Blandford would be given functions approximating that of a U. S. city manager on a national scale. The Chinese Government has issued no comment on the story.

Money Medico Needed

It would be very interesting to see Mr. Blandford's conclusions, which, as things stand today, can be considered either as empty day-dreaming or as farsighted post-chaos planning. Certainly when he was invited early this year to come out to China—perhaps to emulate the example of "Money Doctor" Edwin W. Kemmerer—the outlook was many times brighter than it seems to be now. Perhaps it is because of the prevailing general despondency that it may seem pointless to invite yet another specialized medico to treat the patient from irregularities of blood circulation while he is still undergoing a vital cancer cure. How China's budget is supposed to balance with the country cut up in segments, communications disrupted and a full-scale civil war ready to flare up any moment is difficult to see—and in the meantime the government printing presses, according to the frank admission of O. K. Yui, are working overtime to keep up with the deficit.

Here anyway is one reason why the proposed new financial system of separating provincial and municipal budgets will probably not work out too smoothly, at least in North China and the rural districts of Manchuria. Semi-official figures for Hopei province seem to show conclusively that only 40 hsien (districts) out of a total of 142 are under control of the Central Government. No wonder that Hopei is still unable to balance its budget. At the same time Peiping Municipality, even under the scheduled new setup, is still prepared for a CNC\$700,000,000 deficit monthly and expects the Central Government to send a covering check. Even China's greatest metropolis located in Central, and not North, China—

Shanghai—is reported to have been CNC\$2,400,000,000 in the red during the month of May. If several hundred more municipal employees were to be discharged in Tientsin and Shanghai, this would hardly save the situation, for the proposed increases of official salaries coupled with ever changing prices will enable the entries in red ink to more than hold their own.

Sources Of Revenue

Speaking of China's budget, it was something of an unknown quantity until minister O. K. Yui's recent statement, for during eight years of war it was never once published and there even does not exist a reliable figure for the total note issue of the government banks. This, coupled with the lack of details about China's budget in 1946—at least in English—makes practically impossible the use of statistics as yardsticks.

In pre-Pearl Harbor days some of China's main revenues came from remittances by overseas Chinese, spending by foreign garrisons in China, funds spent by cultural and religious organizations as well as customs duties and salt tax. Remittances from overseas Chinese cannot come in the same volume as before due to the loss of an estimated half of their investments and due to remittance restrictions. Spending by foreign garrisons in China has also gone into the limbo of forgotten things even though the expenditure of greenbacks by U. S. Army and U. S. Marine Corps forces has and is helping to keep China's cash registers clicking.

The customs duties today are probably the greatest single revenue of the Central Government. To boost the customs revenue, duty was calculated not on invoice value but on market value of commodities. There is, however, a serious hitch to the continued abundance of Customs revenue—China's exports are drying up and even its imports would probably sooner or later decrease even without further official action as various markets—with rural areas either inaccessible or with no purchasing power worth charting—reach a saturation point.

Tax Dodging & Bargaining

While two economic systems are splitting China's revenue, millions of soldiers are still living off the land in spite of the planned reorganization of China's armies. Reports from communist controlled areas speak of the reluctance of the recruits to leave the Army, where the warrior is certain of his hire. One may suppose that many of the Central Government troops, both officers and enlisted men, feel the same way in face of a bleak and uncertain future. The spectacle of a Chinese Army major reported begging on Hankow streets does not add to the Army's confidence in demobilization plans.

With the weight of China's taxation seemingly shifting to such taxes as the business and income tax, prominence is again taken by the efficiency or otherwise of the tax collectors and the readiness of the taxpayers to pay up. It is in collecting these taxes that it is most difficult to check on the accuracy of the tax returns. There were many cases in

would have just as little difficulty in understanding the letter as if it were written with characters.

This historic (and therefore inter-dialectic) pronunciation is best illustrated by a few examples. The three character 各, 葛 and 蛤, meaning "every," "a kind of climbing pea," and "frogs," respectively, have in the Standard Mandarin (國語) of today exactly the same pronunciation. In T'ang dynasty times, however, their pronunciation was quite different, and is still different in certain Chinese dialects,—for instance, in Cantonese. This difference is brought out clearly by the interdialectic romanization, in which 各 is spelled "kak," 葛 is spelled "kat" and 蛤 is spelled "kap."

Latin Alphabet Used

This romanization has the great advantage that only the letters of the Latin alphabet are used (also for the indication of the tones) that it preserves China's literary unity and, last but not least, that it represents an excellent means for the spread of the Chinese National Language (國語). For instance, for a man from Canton who masters the inter-dialectic romanization in the pronunciation peculiar to his own dialect would only have to spend a few weeks in studying the pronunciation rules governing the National Language (國語) in order to be able to pronounce every Cantonese word in Standard Mandarin. Other advantages from the point of view of using typewriters, evolving a shorthand, based on the Latin alphabet and from the point of view of filing requirements, are obvious.

Shanghai where tax collectors were shown figures of turnover which undoubtedly were false, but they could do little other than bargain over the amount to be paid.

By allotting collection of some of the taxes to local authorities to cover their budgets, the Ministry of Finance seems to be trying to minimize the syphoning-off of revenue into various channels having no title to the funds. Still it is hard to see how the Central Government will be able to refuse requests to cover provincial and municipal deficits—in part at least due to the breakdown of communications and normal trade. On top of it all there is the ever-present possibility of private arrangements with tax collectors, which most Chinese businessmen will certainly not miss, especially when some of the taxes are manifestly unreasonable when applied to the average trader in China.

Three Prerequisites

In this beautiful financial muddle in which China finds herself, it would be interesting to see the recommendations of J. B. Blandford. Undoubtedly no post-war financial plans can be successful until 1) China is one whole again; 2) the millions of soldiers are demobilized and gainfully employed; 3) prices are on the decline and China's economic lungs start functioning once more after their present stay in an economic iron lung.

Any plans which fail to see the righting of China's finances as an integral part of the general political-sociological setup may be wonderful in the blueprint stage but just won't function the way they are supposed to—American financial and economic crackerjacks notwithstanding.

Klim Scarce As Many Hoard, Profiteer

WITH fresh milk at CNC\$900 and rising to \$1100 per pint, yet yielding little if any profit to the dairies, the Klim shortage here has been aggravated insofar as supplies at Getz Bros.' ceiling of \$2650 (US\$1.30 at official rates) are concerned. Yet, believe it or not, Klim is pouring into Shanghai at the rate of 500,000 lbs. a month. Of this total, perhaps 60 percent goes through retailers' hands into the interior, the remaining 40 percent into consumers' hands. Manager John Berents believes.

Regimenting its retailers by threatened discontinuance, not only of Klim but also other Borden products, Getz Bros. nevertheless has not been able to meet legitimate consumers' demands...for a variety of reasons. One is that too many consumers are hoarding, evidently preferring Klim to Chinese currency, particularly in view of reported Central Bank refusal of further exchange (which is untrue) and of higher duties on Klim and other canned goods (which is incorrect, at any rate where Klim is concerned).

A howl last week greeted Getz's announcement of supplies being available at 50 retailers at its ceiling of \$2650. The cry was raised because most would-be buyers just

couldn't get Klim at many of these stores and dispensaries. One, the Sun Company, told a messenger, through a salesman that Klim could NOT be bought at \$2650. Obviously, he meant that if the prospect would pay more, it could be arranged. The black marketeers, who are plentifully stocked, ask from \$5500 to \$8000!

Several other retailers, the Wing On Co., for instance, is selling legitimately. Its sales slips are inspected by Getz Bros., but there, as elsewhere, there is a certain amount of natural leakage with employees, numbering perhaps 3000, and pass-book or charge account customers, totalling several thousand, understandably being given preference and thus wiping out Wing On's daily quota of 20 cases (480 lbs.) long before noon.

Meanwhile, Klim enjoys a popularity unprecedented; its monthly turnover, at the ceiling, runs to a staggering CNC\$1,325,000,000.

It is noteworthy that only through official cooperation is Klim, rated a necessity, procurable at \$2650. Government exchange and duty at invoice (not black market) rates make possible its sale at that figure. A flood of Klim can kill the black market, that was shown early last week when the latest shipment slapped the profiteers' price down from \$8000 to \$5500, but prices will rise unless new stocks arrive.

Other measures devised by Getz in fighting the black market include sales to large firms, at wholesale prices, for distribution to their staff and sales to individual consumers at Getz's offices which run as high as 1000 lb. a day. Such buyers, however, must write in, be checked and then approved before they can take delivery.

The beginning of this week saw a shortage develop as Getz's 50-60 dealers as well as Getz itself ran almost completely out of stock. However, 1,000,000 lbs. of Klim are on the water—one shipment long delayed at Woosung, another at sea. They will ease the shortage, but probably only temporarily, Berents says, because he believes a million pounds a month would be necessary to smash to black market. Meanwhile, consumers are asked to cooperate by not hoarding and by reporting dealers in Getz's list should they sell at more than the \$2650 ceiling.

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Long Term Industrial Conflict Looms Between Labor Unions, Management

By JAMES L. STEWART

Los Angeles, June 15.

A BRAVER man than the undersigned would have been called for to predict the outcome of the maritime workers' dispute prior to its settlement last night. Perhaps the lesson to be drawn by the observer to be applied to future disputes is that the principals in the maritime controversy were uniformly pessimistic before the actual settlement came about. So the next time a major American strike is threatened, we may take hope when the outcome looks gloomy.

Temporary settlement of the maritime strike has once more given a breather to Americans on the West Coast. In fact, no major management-labor fracas looms at the moment and in a quiet sort of way the American industrial capacity will roll along at full steam.

Public Kept In Dark

In the case of the maritime disagreement, as in the earlier steel, rail and coal strikes, the public was denied accurate information of the issues involved. The workers through their obstinate leaders simply said they had to have more money. The equally obstinate employers said they couldn't pay higher wages without great increases in prices. The public for the most part became violently indignant at labor, an unfortunate fact to which labor leaders appear undisturbed.

Inasmuch as the United States government through the War Shipping Administration owns and operates between 80 and 85 percent of American shipping, the new contract signed with Harry Bridges and Joe Curran will have to be accepted by the shipping industry. Industry, in turn, will inform the Maritime Commission that the high cost of labor necessitates increases in government subsidy to shipping interests. The commission, being a mere tool of ship owners, will undoubtedly approve higher subsidies. Sooner or later, taxes on the public will have to be raised to meet the added governmental expenditure.

However, regardless of cost to the taxpayer, the fact is that the now highly developed American merchant marine will continue to operate for the next several months. This means that there will be no bottleneck in transportation to hamper such foreign trade as may develop.

High-Handed Methods

For those in China interested in long-term commercial and cultural relations with the United States, it is necessary to understand that all is far from well in the domestic American scene. I have mentioned the rising tide of public indignation against organized labor. I have stated that this has been caused by lack of knowledge of the issues involved. It has been spurred on too by the undoubted highhanded methods of certain labor leaders. And I strongly suspect that the anti-labor movement has been given astute guidance by conserva-

tive manufacturing and banking interests. Here the reason lies in the fact that the labor groups most attacked are the ones whose actual records of striving for self-betterment within the framework of the national interest are the best. Specifically, the CIO and its leaders, Messrs. Murray and Hillman, are regarded as the worst of the bunch. Let us look at the record.

Mr. Murray directed the steel strike early this year but in doing so he sought to establish the principal that pay to labor must go up during an inflationary period. The 18 and a half cent per hour increase agreed upon was taken as a reasonable standard for application to all industry. Since settlement of the steel strike, Mr. Murray has repeatedly swung his influence in the CIO to prevent further strikes. As to Mr. Hillman's record, within labor ranks themselves his International Ladies Garment Makers Union is recognized as a model labor organization.

CIO Under Fire

There are specific reasons, however, why the CIO is being made the target of public attack. It happens that I have not read any detailed analysis of these reasons by the more erudite columnists and commentators. The following analysis is solely my own.

I believe the CIO is now regarded as the arch enemy by manufacturing, industrial and other conservative groups, because the CIO has begun operations to make basic changes in the labor-management field. It is this basic change that labor opponents most fear.

Item 1: The CIO in the steel and automobile strikes asked management to lay bare its books to see whether pay raises could be granted without increasing prices to consumers. Heretofore, the book-keeping of American industry has been inviolate from public scrutiny. Most industry will fight to the bitter end to keep the secrets of its profit-making. Anyone attempting to expose these secrets, therefore, becomes the number one enemy of the National Association of Manufacturers and its political stooges.

Fight To Finish

Item 2: The CIO has established its intention of unionizing labor in the Southern states. In so doing it has antagonized the strongest minority group in American politics. The Southern states, representing the most backward area of the nation, have a disproportionate strength in the legislative branch of the government. This develops through the seniority system existing in the Senate and House of Representatives where Southern congressmen returned to power year after year have captured control of nearly all important congressional committees. Unionization of the South will eventually mean the throwing out of public office of Southern politicians and they will

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fight to the death to retain their power.

Item 3: The CIO through its Political Action Committee has openly entered the American political scene. All incumbent politicians both national and in the various states are terrified by the thought of labor organized along political lines.

Thus we see that the CIO has challenged business, a prominent geographical area (the South), and politicians in general. Therefore, it matters not that the most serious strikes in coal and railroading were engineered by AF of L leaders. The blame and public indignation must be channalized against the CIO.

The issues are very large. Residents in foreign countries to whom the future of America means a great deal must now realize that until these issues are settled, America will remain a nation divided.

Aftermath Of War

It is not my intention to end on a note of utter pessimism. A more genial and optimistic tone has been adopted recently by Mr. Walter Lippman, the most thoughtful of our newspaper writers. He has pointed out that the present turmoil in American domestic life has occurred in the past following the civil war and the first world war. "A war," Mr. Lippman states, "uses up one generation of leaders, and some time must elapse before the new generation is able and ready to take over."

"The America we see today is not the America of the war nor is it the America of the future. Neither Congress nor the administration is at the present time truly representative of the people, of their quality, their opinions, or their purposes, and neither at home nor abroad should anyone who wishes to see things truly think that the American people are as little capable of governing themselves as for the time being they seem to be."

Enemy Property Sales Bring 70 Billions

MORE than CNC\$70,000,000,000 worth of enemy commodities have been sold to date by the Alien Property Administration. The last batch of sugar, 2000 bags, was disposed of last by the APA.

Up to the end of May, almost CNC\$13,000,000,000 worth of commodities, such as sugar, stockings, soap, fish and other goods, was sold by the APA.

Cotton yarn and cloth disposed of through the China Textile Development Company, paper through the China Paper Company, dyestuffs through the German Products Liquidation Office, coal and oil through the Fuel Control Commission, by the middle of June netted some CNC\$46,000,000,000, which figure does not include commodities and goods taken over by the military.

The APA also has sold enemy ships and motor cars. Approximately 200 cars sold prior to June 26 fetched CNC\$300,000,000.

More goods are to be sold by the APA on behalf of the Government and it is expected that these funds will go a long way in aiding to balance the budget.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Uneasy Civil War Truce Continues

NEGOTIATIONS were resumed between the Kuomintang and the Communists this week when Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek met Gen. Chou En-lai to continue discussions of Gen. Marshall's compromise formula. This meeting lent hopes to the nation that after all peace could be secured through politics and not through sanguinary contest.

While tired negotiators in Nanking exerted additional efforts to arrive at a settlement, reports from all over the country spoke of fighting breaking out between Kuomintang and Red troops. Charges and counter-charges made it virtually impossible to determine the initiator of these attacks, each side blaming the other.

An omen that boded no good was the report that Gen. Ho Ying-chin, only recently relieved of his duties as Commander-in-Chief of the Government armies, was to take charge of the Generalissimo's Northeast Headquarters. An alarming report of military preparations conducted by the police department in Tientsin and in other parts of North China tended to indicate that the Government is not so sure peace can be attained through the current parleys.

A "citizens' self-defense corps" is being organized in Peiping, for "training citizens in modern military science and to instill the right political mentality." All able-bodied men between 18 and 40, according to Reuter, are required to join. A.R.P. preparations in North China are under control of General Hu Po-han, and these coupled with the extensive erection of pillboxes and blockhouses are no harbinger of peace.

The resurgence of civil strife in five provinces—Shantung, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Honan and Shansi—was reported by Central News, while reports of "expected and imminent Communist" offensives were likewise not lacking.

Central News Agency, for example, "reluctantly admitted" that Communist troops located near Hsinyang, in the Hankow area, had reached the Peiping-Hankow line. Offensive and counter-offensive were played up in the press around Tsingtao, where besides Nationalist troops, American troops are present.

The indefinite and undefined extension of the truce, together with the Government's reservation that it would "be compelled to resist and counter attack" Communist troops if the former persisted in attacking Nationalist forces, lend an air of uncertainty to the whole situation.

Two co-directors of the Paris Bank Fabre were jailed last week as the police announced that they had rounded up a new black market ring of financial operators dealing on a large scale in gold, foreign money and securities.

700,000 Jap Troops Said Taken To USSR

AMERICAN officials in Washington, basing their calculations on the reported number of Japanese troops in Manchuria at war's end, estimated that some 700,000 Japanese troops were removed to Siberia for use as a labor force. Official American inquiries at Moscow failed to produce any confirmation or denial of these surmises.

This subject, apart from being raised by George Atcheson Jr., American member of the Allied control commission, was reported to have been taken up by Secretary of State James F. Byrnes when he was in Moscow last December. All that he learned was that troops had been moved to Siberia, AP reports.

American officials are irked by what they consider the Russians' lonesome treatment of problems connected with prisoners of war and a return to normal conditions of peace. A similar situation arose in Europe in respect to German prisoners.

Bribes Must Be Given Back, Says Rail Chief

The recent disclosure of a rail "scandal" which led to the arrest of Chang Pah-kong, Chief of the Purchasing Department of the Construction Materials Division of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, is said to be a question of the wife of the arrested man accepting "commission" to the amount of CNC\$121,700,000.

While Mrs. Chang has escaped, Director of the Nanking Shanghai Railway Administration Chen Pai-chun, in an effort to uncover particulars of the scandal and punish the responsible persons, has issued instructions to all staff members involved in the affair to return all sums they received as "squeeze" or "bribe" within 48 hours.

Pittsburgh Colony Plans To Aid China's Hungry

Chinese businessmen in Pittsburgh, representative of Chinese importers, restaurant operators and laundrymen throughout the United States, are having their reconversion problems too. Hit by high costs, manpower shortages and depleted inventories, they are spending their hard-earned savings to tide themselves over the critical period ahead. Nevertheless, they are considering means to raise as much money as they can for the starving millions in China. Importers, however, expect to see lots of dried vegetables, sun-dried fruit, tea and spices from China soon. But how soon? Conditions here aren't so good either.

Outer Mongolia-Red Pact Reported

FROM Tsingtao, UP correspondent George Wang reports a new "mutual military assistance pact" allegedly signed between the Chinese Communists and the Mongolian People's Republic at Kalgan on May 13. This report is based on information obtained from "well-informed government circles," and declares that Soviet Ambassador Ivanoff accompanied the Outer Mongolia delegates who went to Kalgan to negotiate the pact.

The treaty, according to Wang, stipulates the formation of a "Mongolia-Chinese Communist combined defense commission," which is to be the highest policy-making body to carry out the pact, a combined "defense headquarters," to be the highest executive body for the implementation of the pact, a combined "training center" to train new Mongolian troops, and a combined "intelligence bureau," to be in charge of intelligence in connection with "mutual military assistance."

Wang's report further declared that a Communist delegation paid a return courtesy call at Ulan Bator, capital of Outer Mongolia, and there discussed technical problems "connected with mutual military assistance, including infantry, artillery, cavalry and mechanized operations in Inner Mongolia."

Meanwhile, a report from San Francisco, carried by Associated Press, announced that the Republic of Outer Mongolia, which had only recently been recognized as an independent state, has applied for membership with the United Nations. The AP report, while drawing the direct implications of this move to be another vote in the UN Assembly for the USSR, points out that the Republic has become what it is mainly through Soviet help and assistance. Its people, who today no longer are illiterate nor ruled by "disease-ridden lama setups," have been taught to read and write and the "lama priests have been ousted from power."

"Actually," the report said, "there are probably more Mongols in Chinese-dominated Inner Mongolia, Manchuria and Sinkiang, than in Outer Mongolia," but "these still live a primitive life."

4 Business Groups To Travel Abroad

Four groups of businessmen will shortly depart to look into the possibilities of business promotion in foreign countries. It is expected that the four groups, representing Chinese importers, exporters and manufacturers, will travel to the South Sea Islands, Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta and Bombay; the Philippine Islands, the United States, Canada and England.

The official census recently carried out in Peiping showed the Chinese population to be at 1,390,126, foreign residents 5427.

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VOL. I, No. 1

JULY 1, 1946

見聞出版社發行

創刊一月之內凡自由論壇報定戶憑定單訂閱見聞九折優待

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What U.S. Papers Say . . .

AMONG the subjects commented upon by United States papers during the past week were questions of atom bomb control, current events in Indonesia, developments in India and the death of Yosuke Matsuoka.

INDONESIA

Discussing the current development of the Indonesia problem the New York Times pointed to the fact that the Philippines, after 50 years of preparation, are about to enter upon complete independence. India and Burma are on the road to similar goals. Indo-China has been stabilized by an agreement between France and the Vietnam Republic. Other points of struggle for independence are for the moment quiescent. Only Indonesia is the scene of violent strife.

The Times thought that despite reactionary opposition in the Netherlands Parliament, the Dutch Government has demonstrated "its earnest desire to reach a solution satisfactory to all. It is up to the government of the Indonesian republic to demonstrate both its willingness and its ability to reach and enforce a like solution."

U.S. IN CHINA

The New York Herald-Tribune declared: "It should be kept clear that a Fascist or even a semi-Fascist China can expect no aid from the United States. Assistance in military training which has been promised to the Chinese must not be given unless a government is formed which respects civil liberties and is progressing on the road toward democracy."

The Dallas Morning News pointed out that the United States has definite interests in China. Among these are a stable government with which "we can deal, a peaceful country with which we can trade and a happier country that can cease tugging at our heart and purse strings." The paper said that Mao Tze-tung's statement that the presence of American troops in China is the cause of the civil war is not "very sound." The paper said civil war in this country has been going on for three decades, during which "the only American troops were a legation guard and an infantry regiment."

The St. Louis Globe Democrat said that the biggest obstacle to peace in China was the continued mobilization of the country. The paper thought that as long as either side has substantial forces, temptation exists to resolve all differences by military force, and it is difficult to stabilize the economy under such circumstances.

SPAIN

The Washington Evening Star saw in the Spanish question not the in-

trinsic content but the fact that the veto power was being used unsparingly, contrary to the declaration at San Francisco last year. The paper saw only frustration if this power continues to be so used.

The Oakland-Tribune took a more moderate view of the veto question in relation to the Spanish issue at the Security Council meetings. "Without either defending or attacking the veto provisions, we must note that the Charter had to satisfy the requirements of all great powers. If the conference at San Francisco had not approved the veto clauses, the Charter would have been unacceptable to both the United States and Russia. That was the situation at the time. It may be changing now."

ATOMIC CONTROL

The Washington Post, discussing Polish Ambassador Dr. Oscar Lange's support of the Russian plan for atomic control and his statement that precedent for outlawing of the atom bomb already exists in the outlawing of poison gas, said the analogy was an "extremely poor one," and asserted that poison gas was not used not because of international law, but for purely tactical reasons. The Post said that the atom bomb was the polarization of all that is destructive in war. Its outlawing by a legislative fiat and before the establishment of any effective system of inspection and control would be an exercise in futility. "It puts the cart before the horse."

The Washington Evening Star supported the UN Atomic Energy Commission move to organize a committee to draft a plan for world control of the atom. The paper said the committee faces the task of trying to reconcile the Russian and American proposals which sum up to the following. Russia has up to now spoken of the treaty more than of the actual sanction and control mechanism, while the United States places primary importance on the mechanism needed to make such a covenant work—"a mechanism with teeth in it." The paper pointed out that since the "committee of the whole will decide its actions by majority vote" and since the majority in the committee leans towards the American view, the "plan it will draft will certainly have teeth in it."

The Toledo (Ohio) Blade believed that the Russian and American plans can be reconciled. The Blade saw the differences as being mainly in the ways and means. "Since the American plan has been devised by men who know more about atomic energy than anyone else, their plan will probably be preferred to the one offered by the Russians. It will help bring about that agreement which the President says may be negotiated."

MacArthur Opposes Zaibatsu Breakup

FOLLOWING closely on the heels of a statement by a responsible representative of the three main Zaibatsu firms, Mitsui, Mitsubishi and Sumitomo, that nothing has been changed in their organization, came the report of Chicago Sun Tokyo correspondent Mark Gayne that General Douglas MacArthur has rejected a program for destruction of Japanese industrial monopolies.

Gayne wrote that early in June MacArthur sent Washington a lengthy criticism of the proposals made by Professor Edwards for dissolution of the Zaibatsu. Professor Edwards, who visited Japan solely to draft such a program, submitted his plan to Washington for measures with regard to the dissolution and the prevention of the resurgence of the monopolies following the Allied withdrawal from Japan.

Gayne wrote that MacArthur objected to dissolution on the ground that any measures undertaken to undermine the monopolies would embarrass the Yoshida cabinet.

Local Paper Mills Forced To Close

OF a total of 30 paper mills in this city, four have recently ceased to function and others are finding it progressively difficult to function—because of large quantities of foreign paper being imported and thrown on the market. More paper mills today are turning to the manufacture of native paper, for they are being pushed out of the foreign paper market.

Chinese merchants are reported to have ordered large supplies of paper from Europe, Canada and the United States. The largest orders are said to have been placed with manufacturers in Norway as Canada and the United States have their home backlog of orders to fill before they can export paper in any appreciable quantity.

Little Trade Going On Between China, Japan

HARDLY any trade goes on between China and Japan, on the one hand, and China and Russia, on the other, according to a spokesman of the Central Trust. Trade with Japan may be revived soon negotiations are being continued with General MacArthur's HQ for the purchase of Japanese silkworm eggs.

While small quantities of native products are being exported to the Soviet Union, the spokesman declared, practically no imports come from that country. Most of the exports now being sent to Russia are in payment of a large credit granted by Russia to China in 1938. Thus since 1939 China has been sending tea, silk, bristles, wood oil and other products in lieu of payment. Only recently a shipment of wood oil and bristles was sent to Russia, the spokesman concluded.

Customs Tariff To Be Revised

At a time when all countries are adopting a free trade policy, it is impossible for China to build up a protective high tariff wall against foreign trade, a spokesman of the Ministry of Finance declared last week. However, the serious threat of imported goods to Chinese industry has prompted the Ministry of Finance to take measures to stop the importation of luxuries. Goods considered to be "unnecessary," will be heavily taxed and their importation checked.

All these conditions facing the ministry necessitate the revision of the customs tariff and a general control of the situation.

Cotton Yarn, Cloth Output Increased

THE China Textile Development Company has increased its daily production of cotton yarn and cloth, the former from 1000 bales to 1300 bales. A spokesman of the company promised a daily output of 1500 bales in the near future.

The cotton cloth output has been increased to more than 20,000 pieces per day. The company is at present operating 19 cotton mills, six weaving and printing mills, six woolen mills, one knitting mill, two woolen thread mills, one silk weaving mill and two cotton mill machine works.

New Chinese Typewriter Developed In U.S.

A NEW Chinese "electro-automatic" typewriter has been developed by the International Business Machine Company in New York based on the invention of Kao Chung-hin, chief of the radio division of the Central News Agency, who worked 14 years to fulfill his dream of a modern Chinese typewriter.

The machine features a cylinder electrically operated by 34 keys arranged in four groups and can be used by a typist with little training. Altogether 5400 words are available by depression of four keys—one in each group.

Furthermore, the new typewriter, if slightly modified can be adapted to the Japanese language.

Kao said the keyboard selectivity system roughly resembles the principles of the telephone dial, only infinitely more complicated. The training program for Chinese typists will be confined to the mastery of 1000 high frequency characters, which are used 90 percent in ordinary correspondence.

The typing speed is reported to be from 40 to 45 words per minute and all the paper movements such as tabulation, back space and margin release are operated automatically.

This principle can likewise be applied to a teletype for Chinese characters which will simplify and speed up the present cumbersome Chinese language communications and printing industries.

What Chinese Papers Say . . .

THE indefinite extension of the truce announced on June 30 by the Generalissimo was the subject of comment by all the Chinese papers, which expressed hope that an ultimate peaceful settlement may soon be reached. Some papers discussed the Bikini atom tests while still others criticized the government's economic policy.

TRUCE

It was a wise and commendable move of President Chiang Kai-shek to extend the truce with a view to "achieving unity and alleviating the sufferings of the people," wrote the Shun Pao. As to the redistribution and reorganization of the Communist forces, it is very difficult to fathom the Communists' intentions. We urge, however, that the Kuomintang improve its own setup and functionaries, rather than hope that the Communists relinquish their present policies, the paper said.

The Sin Wan Pao declared that although the 15-day truce and its eight-day extension had expired, the government has not altered its policy of solving Kuomintang-Communist differences through political means. Based on the government's attitude, we have cause to be optimistic, and we hope that the Communists will lay down their cards, since the government already has done so, the paper declared.

The Ta Kung Pao pointed out that in their statements both the Kuomintang and the Communists professed their desire for peace above everything else, but there is no peace. Under the present situation, the paper believed that negotiations would continue side by side with fighting. Agreements have been reached virtually on all questions except the question of reorganization of their respective forces. In other words, they still disagree over the issues of their respective military strength and territories of control. And the ones who really want peace are those who have no force—the people. For the sake of both the government and the Communists their methods of fighting had better be changed to that of winning the support of the people, rather than resorting to conflicts of arms, concluded the Ta Kung Pao.

The Catholic Yih Shih Pao believed that without love and without righteousness, there could never be peace among men. "However, we believe, the government will base its efforts on these two fundamentals in the future to achieve a peaceful settlement."

The critical and liberal Wen Wei Pao pointed out that the point most worthy of commendation in the announcement of the Information Minister was the decision of the government to continue to seek a solution of the present disputes by

political means. "It is a great improvement, but we must not be over-optimistic as there are still a number of problems that are hard to settle. We hope that in solving these issues the parties concerned will reach to the very core of the problem."

BIKINI

Invention of the atom bomb had served to shorten the war but by keeping secret the technical know-how, the Soviets have found a pretext to enlarge their areas of buffer states, wrote the Ho Ping Jih Pao. As a result, the United States cast a suspicious eye on Russia. The Bikini tests have given the Russians another cause for "alarm", affecting the present Paris peace conference's negotiations. To dissolve the present US-Soviet deadlock nothing could be better than mutual trust and the spirit of give and take.

The Tung Nan Jih Pao emphasized the immense destructiveness of the atom bomb but declared: "We must also look to the atom for its commercial use. No matter how great the destructiveness of the atom bomb, it cannot be the decisive factor in all international problems."

The Chung Hwa Jih Pao said that as long as the technical secrets of the atom bomb are kept by the Americans, there will be no end to the race in developing it, and the atomic disease will become a disease of this atomic era. "If efforts in the development of atomic energy are directed to commercial ends, and if the power over it is vested with the United Nations, there is no doubt that mankind will be benefitted by it no end."

ECONOMIC POLICY

In an effort to cope with the present critical situation the Ministry of Economic Affairs held an Economic Planning Committee session on July 2. "We deeply deplore that at this very critical stage the authorities are still deliberating on the rudimentary stage of economic planning. We already have enough economic principles and plans after endless sessions of conferences, but little has been realized so far," declared the Shun Pao.

The Sin Wan Pao criticized the government monopoly system. "The government controlled Taiwan Sugar Corporation's recent move in raising the price of sugar as a result of short supplies gave encouragement to foodstuff dealers in raising food prices, too. Being a government concern there is no justification for the corporation to conduct its business on such a competitive and profit-seeking basis. This is highly inappropriate, especially when the government is trying to hold down prices."

EVENTS IN BRIEF

The Institute of Pacific Relations held its first session in Los Angeles on June 14 when a round-table of experts was assembled to discuss Pacific affairs and America's relation to them. China was represented by Professor Han Yu-shan of the history department of the University of California at Los Angeles. Dr. Han was formerly on St. John's University faculty here.

The first number of the newspaper "Culture and Life," to be published every 10 days, appeared in Moscow June 30. The paper contained literary criticism, urgent problems facing the film industry, the question of more books on the social sciences, and numerous reviews of books, newspapers and magazines.

The Canton-Hankow railway, which was bombed out in 1944 during the battle for Central Hunan, was formally reopened with ceremonies staged at Canton and Hankow and also the midway point of Hengyang this week.

The Dodecanese Islands, long disputed and unsettled problem on the agenda of the Big Four meeting in Paris, finally went to Greece, according to a decision reached last week.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, learning of allegations that Germans subject to repatriation had bribed officials to remove their names from the repatriation list, has begun an investigation.

Approximately 400,000 out of a total of 700,000 detained in various prisons throughout the country will be freed and pardoned if the Government approves a proposal submitted recently. No traitors, corrupt officials and opium smokers, the Shang Pao reports, will be freed.

The recent arrival of Chen Li-fu in Shanghai has brought rumors of the impending reorganization of the local Kuomintang Party. About 200 members of the party who served in Shanghai prior to 1938 held a meeting at the Hu Cheh club last week to discuss the reorganization.

Mail bearing stamps with the likeness of Mao Tze-tung, issued by the Chinese Communists, will be valid for delivery by all post offices in China, the Lih Pao reported last week. Letters bearing such stamps, however, will not be delivered to foreign countries.

Students in Shanghai are planning to send a delegation, 2000 strong, to Nanking in support of the peace delegates who were beaten up by ruffians at the Nanking station last week. These additional delegates will be sent if the present negotiations are not successful.

Communications along the 500 miles of the Tsingtao-Tsinan railway and the Tientsin-Pukow railway in Shantung, formerly blockaded by puppet troops, have been cleared by the 8th Route Army and the New 4th Army, after the disarming of puppet troops in Kaomo, Tehchow, Kiaohsien and Tsimo, between June 7 and June 13, the New China News Agency at Yen-an reports.

The House of Representative has passed and sent to the Senate a resolution restoring and extending the Office of Price

Administration to July 20, while OPA opponents in the Senate blocked a move to introduce a similar resolution.

The Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions has decided to send a delegation—consisting of representatives of China, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, the United States, France and Australia,—to investigate labor conditions in Japan.

The salaries of high officials in government-managed enterprises will be reduced, reports from Nanking indicate. The salaries of high officials of the China Textile Development Company, said to be CNC\$700,000 per month, will be reduced to CNC\$400,000.

The authorities in Honan province are preparing to fight an ever-growing locust menace. Locusts caused severe losses to farmers in Honan during the past three years. A Locust Control Commission has been set up.

The Sinkiang delegation to the People's National Assembly, consisting of five members, arrived from Nanking this week. The delegation will tour the city and may later visit the lakeside city of Hangchow.

A considerable quantity of Japanese artillery pieces, heavy machine guns, heavy mortars and ammunition has been salvaged from Tsingtao bay by the garrison headquarters, UP reports. The Japanese are said to have dumped a large quantity of gold bars, silver bullion and coins in the bay, but no trace of this treasure thus far has been found.

The CID in Shanghai has warned the public that many fake US\$20 bills have been thrown on the market. US\$50 bills have also been discovered among the counterfeits, but the CID said that the US\$20 bills were much cruder, the ink was heavier and they were easier to spot.

Three hundred Chinese Air Force cadets recently visited Singapore en route home after a war-time stay in India. These cadets were members of the Hangchow Air School, which was transferred to Lahore during the war. The group is headed by Wing Commander Liu Woon-chiang.

Efforts by the Chinese to arrest S. K. Yee, president of the United Development Company in Hongkong, were frustrated by the British authorities who contended that the Chinese can apply for Yee's extradition, but arrests should be carried out by the British, not the Chinese.

Denmark granted the United States the right to establish a weather station in Greenland which is to be operated by 10 civilians. This base, it is said, has no connection with the 1941 agreement under which the United States obtained rights to build military bases in Greenland.

Chinese residing in the Philippines express their regret that although almost a year has elapsed since the end of the war, there is still no unity in China and reconstruction is hardly under way. Internal disturbances, it is reported, are the only factor barring overseas Chinese from investing heavily in productive enterprises in this country.

Public Sales Of Rice To Begin Sept. 1

WHILE jurisdiction over the Rice Scandal Case is being disputed between the District Court and the Garrison Headquarters, a special section has been organized by the Bureau of Social Affairs to control rice in this city. The Sin Wan Pao reported that local rice supplies are inadequate and shopkeepers are unwilling to sell rice. Unless definite measures are taken, the paper opines, the rice situation will worsen in the near future.

Rice was released to registered shops by the City Government in an effort to fight the hoarding tendency exhibited by local dealers recently. The City Government let it be known that in thus releasing rice it expects the commodity to be sold. Any dealer found guilty of any "irregularity" will be strictly disciplined, it warned.

Although the ceiling was pegged at CNC\$46,000, white rice could be bought only at CNC\$70,000 a picul on the black market. Rice prices in Wusih likewise have risen to about CNC\$50,000 per picul.

In spite of the fact that more than 70,000 bags of rice have arrived from Brazil, the rice situation has not eased. A black market mushroomed in the city's suburbs with prices topping the CNC\$60,000 mark. The government has announced its intention of coping with this new black market, besides distributing rice directly to those merchants who are willing to cooperate with the authorities. The others will have their licenses cancelled.

The public sale of rice is planned by the Government in all the major cities of the country starting September 1. Regulations are being drafted by the Ministry of Food. The Government expects to be able to control the rice situation when this program gets under way.

Shantung Fishing Fleets Reviving Industry

SINCE the Japanese surrender more than 4,000,000 pounds of fish, valued at CNC\$600,000,000, have been caught off Chefoo, the New China News Agency in Yen-an reported. Thousands of fishermen have taken to their old occupation after a long interval, and their profits are said to average CNC\$400,000 for every 21 outings.

The revival of the fishing industry at Chefoo was stimulated by large loans and relief grain extended by the Shantung democratic government, the agency declares. Fishing loans amounted to CNC\$30,000,000 granted by the Chefoo Municipal Government. Expansion of old fishing companies and cooperatives and the establishment of new private fishing enterprises are encouraged by the local authorities.

A total of CNC\$400,000,000 was lent to the various fisheries to revive the industry after the Eighth Route Army liberated Chefoo from the Japanese last year.

Who's Who in China

WOO K'AI-SHIEN, Commissioner of the Bureau of Social Affairs, Shanghai Municipal Government, and Kuomintang leader; born at Chingpu, Kiangsu, in 1898; graduate of Shanghai University,



Woo K'ai-shien (Wu Kai-hsien)

(吳開先)

Economic Department, 1923; executive member of the Kuomintang, Shanghai Branch and concurrently chief of its Organization Department, 1928-31; member of the Supervisory Board of the Kuomintang, Shanghai Branch, 1932-37; elected executive member of the Central Kuomintang Party at the Fifth Plenary Session in 1935; member of the Legislative Yuan of the National Government, 1932-42; after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937, became division chief of the Sixth Department of the Military Affairs Commission; vice-chief of the Department of Organization of the Central Kuomintang Party, 1938-42; member of the Labor Commission of the Central Kuomintang, December, 1945; secretary-general of the Shanghai United Front Committee and was assigned the mission of directing the underground movement in Shanghai; meanwhile he continued to direct and supervise the work of the Kuomintang Party in the South-eastern provinces; arrested by the Japanese and the puppets in 1942, he declined offers to join the so-called "Peace Movement" and escaped to Chungking in 1943; following the Japanese surrender in 1945, he was appointed to his present post, address, Bureau of Social Affairs, Shanghai Municipal Government, Lin Sen Road (Central), Shanghai.

Shanghai To Help Kiangsu Refugees

A decision to raise CNC\$2,000,000,-000 for relief of refugees from North Kiangsu by the Shanghai "community" is reported by the Ta Kung Pao. The community will be divided into eight groups to facilitate the collection of these funds.

Six local banks have agreed to advance a CNC\$500,000,000 interest free loan to enable money to be used immediately. This sum will be repaid as soon as the CNC\$2,000,000,-000 is raised.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

GEN. MA CHANG-SHAN is reported to have left Peiping for Nanking upon the invitation of the Central Government, the Chung Yang Jih Pao wrote last week.

GEN. HO YING-CHIN, former Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Army, is expected to leave for the United States as China's representative on the United Nations chiefs of staff meeting.

ADMIRAL KEISUKE OKADA, former Japanese Premier, testifying before the war crimes tribunal in Tokyo, revealed that Japan's planned conquest of Manchuria was preceded by the assassination of warlord Chang Tso-lin by a group of young Japanese officers.

JUDGE CHENG TIEN-SHI, the Chinese judge on the International Court of Justice, has been appointed to succeed Dr. Wellington Koo as China's Ambassador to Britain.

JAMES FORRESTAL, U.S. Secretary of the Navy, returning from an inspection of the atom-bombed fleet, declared that two conclusions can be drawn from the experiment, that battleships can withstand the blast unless hit below the waterline, and that large navies are not rendered obsolete by the atom bomb.

COL. M. THOMAS TCHOU, Director of the World Citizenship Movement, has returned to China from the United States, to continue the movement here. Tchou advocates the formation of a world community.

LU KWANG-MIEN, well-known economic and industrial co-op expert, has been appointed the new director of CNRRA's Bureau of Relief, in place of C. Pan, still reported missing with a CNAC plane which disappeared on a Chungking flight in March.

PROFESSOR THOMAS L. YUAN, health and physical education expert, returned from an extensive study of American health and physical health education conditions, which he undertook under the auspices of the State Department's cultural exchange program.

BRIG. GEN. THOMAS S. TIMBERMAN, acting director of the Executive Headquarters, was reported to be en route to Harbin to meet Communist General Lin Piao, after consulting with Gen. Tu Yu-ming, commander of government forces in Manchuria.

KAN NAI-KWANG, China's special Envoy to the inauguration of the Philippine Republic, left for Manila this week with a party of 14 aboard a B-24 Liberator.

PREMIER SUTAN SJAHRIR, of the Indonesian Republic, who was kidnapped by "fifth columnists," earlier in the week, has returned to Jogjakarta "in good health," the government of the republic announced.

NGAO SHU, who headed an international news service for the puppet secret service headquarters, and who allegedly was responsible for arrests of workers by the Japanese both in Hankow and Shanghai, was arraigned before the High Court last week.

DIRECTOR CHEN KUO-LIEN of the Shanghai Office of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, in an open letter this week

threatened to file a libel suit against Walter G. Rundle, manager of the Shanghai bureau of the United Press, who was the author of an article charging graft and corruption in the handling of affairs connected with the repatriation of Germans from Shanghai.

GENERAL HU TSUNG-NAN may be appointed to replace General Tu Yu-ming as commander of the Peace Preservation Corps in the Northeast, the Hsin Min Pao reported early this week.

CHANG KUO-WEI, prominent fur expert and general manager of King May Company, is sailing for the United States in an effort to promote China's fur trade in that country. Chang will sail aboard the General Meigs and will visit New York.

MAYOR K. C. WU told newsmen last week that measures will be taken to curb the current wharf pilferage which is costing local importers several million dollars monthly. The Mayor did not disclose the measures to be taken, since this would be advantageous to those are engaged in pilfering.

HSU KAN, Minister of Food, who arrived here from Nanking on June 29, held a conference with Mayor K. C. Wu upon his arrival in the city. The conference, it was reported, dealt with the elimination of the black market, facilitating rice supply and increasing local rice reserves.

CARDINAL THOMAS TIEN arrived in Peiping to assume his duties as the archbishop of that city. Cardinal Tien was bishop of Tsingtao prior to his recent elevation as first Chinese cardinal by Pope Pius.

MAJ. GEN. RAY T. MADDOCKS, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army Forces China, having completed his mission of 31 months overseas duty with the U.S. Army in India and China, is due to leave for the United States aboard the General Meigs.

BOIES CHITTENDEN HART, vice president and manager of the overseas division of the National City Bank, died in New York on June 15 after a long illness. He was 61 years old.

DR. CHARLES E. STUART, radio engineer, will shortly leave his radio receiving station in Ventura, Cal., to install a new, powerful radio transmitter in Nanking for the Central Broadcasting Administration.

ARTURO TOSCANINI, 79-year-old Italian conductor, declined to conduct a concert scheduled in Paris last week as a protest against the Big Four decision giving Italian Briga and Tenda to France.

ENRICO DE NICOLA, well-known Italian lawyer, who previously had refused an offer of the premiership and other high posts in the government, was elected the first President of the new Italian Republic by the Constituent Assembly.

CHU MIN-YI, puppet foreign minister, who was sentenced to death by the Soochow High Court on charges of treason, will be retried. Chu's wife asked and was granted a new trial by the court on the basis of new evidence.

Markets Quiet As June Ends; Cash Situation Tightens

THE financial markets were weak when they opened on July 3, after a three-day holidays. Gold bars dropped to \$1,910,000 from \$1,975,000 on June 29 while American bank notes declined from \$2,650 to \$2,510. Quotations for Chinese stocks and shares depreciated much more. Mayar Silk, one of the most popular shares, which was quoted above \$3,000 last Saturday, dropped to \$2,570 while Wing-On Textile declined to \$425.

The money situation was reported to be very tight midweek as many banks refused to lend in view of the failure of several banks during the past few days. One report had it that on June 29 many banks sold gold bars to the Central Bank of China at the price of \$1,850,000—when the market price for the day was as high as \$1,976,000—because they had no other way to raise liquid cash.

Review Of Last Week

Shanghai markets ruled quiet during the last week of the first half year of 1946, when all financial and commercial establishments closed their doors for from two to four days to settle accounts. Despite anxiety over the failure of the Kuomintang and the Communists in their negotiations during the eight-day extension of the truce, quotations in both the financial and the commodity markets fluctuated within a narrow margin. Although money became slightly tight, the black market interest rate remained steady and the financial market was only slightly affected by the failure of the Ta Ya Bank, which closed down because of heavy losses incurred by the manager and other high officials, amounting to \$1,200,000,000, in bond speculation.

During the past six months, well-informed circles state, financial houses made large profits. Even small banks made profits ranging from \$500,000,000 to \$600,000,000 during the period because of the high rate of interest. The importers also, made money, but the exporters and many manufacturers had a hard time. Speculation definitely was unprofitable during the six months because of the high interest rate and the comparatively small fluctuations. Those speculators who were not caught in the heavy slump of gold and American bank notes in the middle of March or the heavy decline in government bonds and stocks and shares in the latter part of June barely got out and had to pay out such profit as they made in interest charges.

Guide To Future Policies

As warned in these columns last week, a review of the general trend of economic conditions in Shanghai during the past six months should serve as food for thought to both speculators and businessmen alike in the shaping of their policies for the next six months to come.

During the week ended June 29, gold quotations moved above the \$2,000,000 mark again but dropped to \$1,975,000 on Saturday. The rise was caused by rumors of revision of China's foreign exchange rate, but continuous sales of gold by the Central Bank forced down prices. During the week, the bank sold 1472 bars of 10 ounces each at the following prices:

June 24		150	at \$1,930,000
25		162	at \$1,940,000
26		245	at \$1,950,000
27		477	at \$1,975,000
28		113	at \$2,025,000
29		325	at \$1,975,000

These 1472 bars called back approximately \$3,000,000,000 in notes.

Bonds, Stocks Drop

The American bank note market was extremely quiet during the week because of the shifting of importers' and speculators' interest to pound sterling and Hongkong notes as large sums of money were needed in these currencies to pay for imports of non-necessary goods. It also is reported that large quantities of smuggled goods from the Hongkong area boosted demands for Hongkong and sterling currencies, sending the Hongkong dollar rate on June 29 to CNC\$575.

Government bonds and stocks continued to drop despite the demand for short cover. Consolidated Bond C fell to \$450 and Wing On Textile to \$508. The interest in stocks and shares was further decreased by the report that the Shanghai Stock Exchange will not be opened on July 15. Press reports state the exchange may be reopened on August 15, but well-informed circles predict even longer delays.

Rice Crisis Averted

Much confusion was reported in the rice market. Despite the fixed price of \$46,000 per picul, the rice merchants refused to sell, declaring they had no stock. This phenomenon caused a general rise in price in the suburbs of the city, where rice was sold at \$70,000 to \$75,000 per picul. This situation greatly angered the city authorities, who decreed that all rice shops must sell to the public at the fixed price and those who have no stocks may apply rice to the city government for rice. At present the city government is supplying 8000 piculs daily to the shops, and this is reported to be adequate. The city government rice comes from surplus stocks registered with the authorities by the rice merchants as well as rice confiscated from speculators and hoarders.

Declaring that the situation soon will be improved, Mayor K. C. Wu told the press that 50,000 piculs of rice will be sent here from Szechuen and Kiangsi while large quantities will come from Brazil and other districts. Meanwhile, it is reported that as from September 1, the authorities are planning to introduce public sales of rice in Shanghai and other major

cities of China. Regulations governing public sales are being drafted by the Ministry of Food. With the control by public sales, it is generally believed, rice prices will be effectively kept in hand.

Problem Still Serious

That the rice problem remains serious can be seen from the fact that the leading officials of the government, including Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Executive Yuan, Mr. Hsu Kan, Minister of Food, and Mayor Wu held a series of conferences here last weekend. However, the press reports the authorities have the situation well under control and that as soon as foreign shipments arrive the situation will be relieved.

The price of cotton yarn remained firm. The 20's Twin Horse yarn reached a maximum of \$1,560,000 per bale during the week under review because of large demands by South China merchants. To improve the situation, the China Textile Development Company has been asked to sell cotton yarn at low prices in order to press down prices. Although the company has not yet sold yarn at cheaper prices than the market, the company has increased its production of both yarn and cotton cloth in an attempt to supply more yarn and cotton piece goods to the local market. The other commodity markets remained quiet during the week with little business reported.

Commodity Quotations

The following table gives the quotations of some of the important commodities during the week under review:

	June 22	June 29
Gold bars	\$1,928,000	\$1,975,000
US\$ notes	2,670	2,650
Bond C	850	480
Wing On Textile	515	508
Ewo Cotton	9,000	9,500
Rice	46,000	46,000
Wheat flour	14,200	—
Peanut oil	59,500	68,000
20's Twin Horse Yarn	1,430,000	1,560,000
Raw Silk	1,650,000	1,650,000
Artificial silk	1,880,000	1,820,000
Ruby Queen cigarettes	12,500	12,500
Koo Ban soap	42,500	43,300
My Dear matches	640,000	660,000

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These Headlines Could Be Shanghai's, Too

DAZED citizens talk agitatedly in the cafes, tramways, in bars and homes, not so much about international affairs, as of the zooming cost of living. That may be old stuff in the States, but to people here it is something new, shocking in the newspapers that give you an idea of what it means:

"The Cost of Living Has Doubled in The Last Three Months!"

"The Cost of Vegetables Is Incredible!"

"The Price of Fruit Has Grown Wings!"

"It Is Easier to Find a Needle in a Haystack Than to Get An Apartment!"

Argentina, says World Report, is just beginning to learn that there's been a war, for the headlines above apply, not to Shanghai, but to Buenos Aires, "where the tables groan under the weight of heaps of butter; two-inch thick, tender, juicy steaks, and it takes you 10 minutes to read the menu."

U.S. Magazines Face Circulation Decline

REPORTS from major U.S. cities indicate that with the end of the war and the consequent slight easing of printing facilities and paper supplies, numerous new magazines, plus increased copies of old ones, have so overloaded the news stands that most American magazine publishers are experiencing a slight circulation decline.

In many instances news stands have become so cluttered with publications that they are returning entire bunches of magazines unopened in order to avoid paying bills at face value and also in order to obtain additional credit. Returns from news stands, which a month or two ago were running between two and three percent, are now reported to be between five and 80 percent.

The major publishers, while not worrying greatly, believe, however that the top in circulation has been reached and are planning new subscription drives. At present there are estimated to be more than 1200 different magazines sold by news stands.

More Power In North

The National Resources Commission is planning the development of power resources in North China which will add some 100,000 kw. to the present supply within the next five years. The present power plants are generating electricity in Peiping, Tangshan, Tientsin, Chingwantao and Paoting. A new plant has been completed at Shihchineshan and is expected to generate 25,000 kw. for Peiping city.

Hongkong trade figures for the first five months of the current year almost equal the pre-war trade figures. Thus, imports into Hongkong totaled HK\$273,000,000 as compared with HK\$241,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1939. Exports came to HK\$188,000,000, as compared with HK\$219,000,000 for the 1939 period.

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

The Government may revise its decision permitting foreign vessels to navigate the Yangtze up to Nanking, Wuhu, Kiukiang and Hankow, the Shang Pao reported this week. This is said to be the result of strong protests by Chinese shipping and commercial circles.

Power charges for all cotton mills in this area will be increased by 150 percent, the Sin Wan Pao reports. This news has caused considerable anxiety among cotton mill owners.

About 7000 tons of wood oil have been exported since the termination of hostilities, a spokesman of the China Vegetable Oil Company declared last week. China's prewar annual export of wood oil was 700,000 tons.

Large purchases of Fukien red tea by British merchants are reported. The price averages CNC\$40,000 per picul, the Shun Pao reported. Many representatives of British tea firms have gone to Fukien province to make further purchases.

Local machine shops operated by the National Resources Commission produced more than 1000 bicycles per month during the last few months. These bicycles are sold at CNC\$180,000. Output is to be greatly increased in July.

The revenue of the Shanghai City Government for June is estimated at CNC\$4,000,000,000, according to a spokesman of the Bureau of Finance. There are still no figures of expenditures, but it is expected that they will considerably exceed the revenue.

Tientsin imports for the past few months, ending June 15, reportedly were valued at US\$3,500,000, £130,000, HK\$90,000 and 430,000 francs, while the city's exports came to US\$600,000 £130,000, and HK\$550,000. Among the imports were machines, hardware, medicines, wheat, piece goods and oil, while exports were bristles, hide and leather, eggs, casings, rugs, straw hats and other items.

China's largest dockyard will be built at Woosung and will be known as the China Dockyards. The yard will have a capacity for building warships up to 20,000 tons. Chinese and American experts have already conducted a survey of the location.

The price of Szechuen silk has dropped in Chungking owing to poor transportation facilities. The price of CNC\$2,250,000 per bale has fallen to CNC\$2,000,000.

Smuggling in Kwangtung province has caused a loss of CNC\$150,000,000,000 per month in revenue, according to Chang Hsin-yu, Canton Customs Commissioner. The present monthly customs revenue in Kwangtung is CNC\$80,000,000,000.

A large "salt loan" will soon be extended to the salt merchants by the four government banks and other commercial banking enterprises, the Sin Wan Pao reported this week.

Government officials in the Nanking-Shanghai area will have their pay readjusted for the month of July. The basic pay will not be changed, but an allowance of CNC\$100,000 will be granted and their salary increased 500 times, the Lih Pao reported.

Although the exchange rate of the Chinese dollar to the pound sterling has not been fixed, the government banks were willing to sell sterling at the rate of US\$3.70 to the pound or CNC\$7500. This rate has recently been adjusted to US\$4.025, thus raising the rate to CNC\$8,050. Black market operations dealing with sterling are reported to be higher than CNC\$8200.

The City Government sustained a deficit of CNC\$9,900,000,000 for the last nine months, according to the Research Committee of Finances of the Shanghai City Government. In this connection the importance of the amusement tax is stressed, since almost one-third of the government's revenue accrues from this tax. The committee suggested augmenting the land or house tax.

Owing to huge losses in speculation amounting to CNC\$1,200,000,000 sustained by the manager and officials of the Ta Ya Bank, this bank will be closed down, the Shun Pao reported this week.

The average annual catch of fish at Taiwan was reported to be 93,000 tons annually. During the last three months the total catch amounted to no more than 10,395 piculs, valued at Taiwan \$139,415. Steps are being taken to develop the fishing industry.

Large amounts of silver coins taken over from the Japanese in North China are now being shipped to Shanghai. The Bank of China has just received 8000 cases of silver coins from Tientsin. These coins were collected during the war from the Chinese population.

The South African authorities have banned the import of Chinese casings, the Sin Wan Pao reported this week. This measure has aroused considerable opposition from Chinese exporters, who are planning to request the authorities to lodge a strong protest against this decision of the South African government.

Farm dues, which are to be collected in the liberated areas after the expiration on July 1 of the one-year tax exemption period, will be collected in cash, the Municipal Press Bureau announced last week. The actual collection of taxes will not get under way until October.

The Malayan Union Government will float two loans totaling £6,250,000 to partly cover the deficit it faces in 1946, amounting to £12,500,000. The first of these issues will bear 2½% interest and will be redeemable between 1954 and 1956, while the second will bear 3% and will be repayable between 1962 and 1966.

Soapless Soaps

The U.S. soap industry has recently turned out large quantities of "soapless soaps" believed to have hidden possibilities for the first major change in the industry. These synthetic organic chemicals, also called "detergents" or "wetting agents," look and behave like soap, but differ in that they pick up dirt and grease and leave no rings around the bathtub. They also combine with minerals in hard water.

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Economics

TOMORROW WITHOUT FEAR by Chester Bowles. Simon & Schuster, New York, 1946. 88 pp., US\$1. Reviewed by J. R. Kaim.

THIS is a very optimistic book. Far from being professorial, Bowles tries to show the Americans, and indirectly the whole world, ways for building up better economic foundations. What made much discussed and often criticized Bowles write his thoughtful, very readable book was the conviction that something must be done and quickly to avoid the grave errors and mistakes which after World War I led to economic depressions and, following the depressions, to World War II.

For quite a long time Bowles has tried to stick to the price control system which so efficiently he had put into action. When he wrote his book he could not foresee that his work would soon be endangered by selfish businessmen whose single economic philosophy is based on nothing but the idea of demand and supply establishing commodity prices and who, consequently, fight to "let prices find their own levels." But by the end of June, the Senate and House conferees working on the OPA legislation were reported to have accepted the so-called Taft amendment which allows manufacturers and processors pre-war profits.

"To strip off our controls before we have enough goods to supply our needs would put prices and rents right through the roof," warned Bowles and added that prices would find no "level" but would go straight up. "Can you look at the hundreds of billions of dollars of cash and liquid assets that have been accumulated during the war and doubt that?" It seems that quite a few people in America do doubt it and the consequences may be more than only disagreeable.

Just because of the fight for and against a free economy going on—not only in America—Bowles' book should find many readers. It, indeed, covers the whole problem, it deals with the most important questions in so brilliant a way and it is so cheap (the paper edition costs \$1) that everyone interested in the world's great economic and social problems will read it with pleasure—even if he does not agree with all conclusions.

Military Merger

THE CASE AGAINST THE ADMIRALS by William Bradford Huie. E. P. Dutton & Company, New York, 1946. Reviewed by George H. Hall in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

THE subtitle of this book is "Why We Must Have a Unified Command," and the contents suggest that the title represents primarily a catchy label. It is not a case against the Admirals, although Huie holds them responsible for a good many mistakes, including our lack of preparedness at Pearl Harbor. Most of the book is devoted to the Army. If a case is made, it is against the bungling and stupidity that seem to have been characteristic of some of our military leaders in the '30s and during the early stages of the war.

"During the war reform must wait until after the war. Immediately after the war, while the victory is being celebrated, to suggest reform is to be guilty of ingratitude and bad taste. And once we get comfortable again well, it's a big confusing problem, so we assign a commission to study it while we forget it.

Why bother repairing the roof while the sun is shining?"

The observation is not original, but it is one that bears repetition now when the problem of whether to consolidate the armed services is before Congress. It is unfortunate that Huie's book is composed of so much nervous evangelism and so little cold analysis.

The meat of Huie's story is the development, against odds, of our Flying Fortress bombers; how this was obstructed by the Navy, jealous of the fleet, and by old-school ground Army men who failed to understand the function of the airplane, and how military politics relegated to obscurity men with advanced ideas. Much of this material was obtained from Maj. Gen. Hugh Knerr, whom Huie calls the Father of the Flying Fortress and who is pictured as a latter-day Billy Mitchell.

The long and discouraging fight by Knerr and a few others for even a minimum of funds with which to develop the superlative weapons our long-range bombers proved to be emphasized this point, and it is disquieting.

"The Case Against the Admirals" was published amid the vociferous disapproval of the Navy Department. When advance copies were sent out, Navy relations hastened to compile a 24-page citation of errors. The publishers countered with the charge that the Navy was attempting to prejudice reviewers. The Navy undoubtedly caught Huie in some factual mistakes, especially with regard to battle statistics, but he maintains the Navy didn't refute his main theme.

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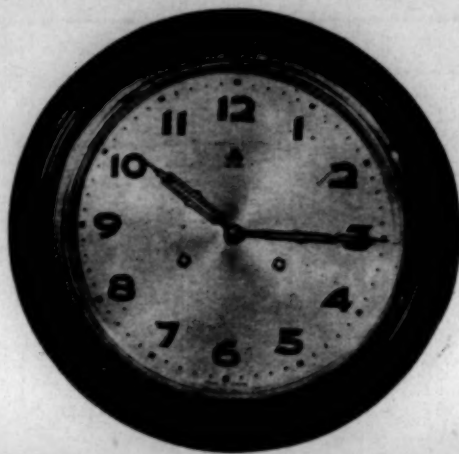
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4th Class	3rd Class	Tri. Exp.	1,2,3 Exp.	1,2 Exp.	4th Mixed	1,2,3 Night Exp.	1,2 Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS	4th Class	3rd Class	1,2,3 Exp.	1,2 Exp.	1,2 Tri. Exp.	4th Mixed	1,2,3 Night Exp.	1,2 Night Exp.
1.20	5.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	16.20	21.00	22.00	上海 SHANGHAI D 北站 NORTH A	13.25	17.30	15.50	19.20	22.30	4.50	5.35	6.20
2.43	6.51		10.06	12.15		22.34		D 崑山 KUNSHAN D	11.50	15.51	14.50	18.05			4.28	
3.34	7.54	8.41	10.47	12.58	19.51	23.32	0.11	A 蘇州 SOOCHOW D	10.53	14.45	14.05	17.18	20.51	2.10	3.39	4.30
3.44	8.02	8.48	10.55	13.06	20.08	23.39	0.18	D 無錫 WUSIH A	10.45	14.37	13.57	17.11	20.43	1.50	3.32	4.23
4.53	9.14	9.36	11.43	14.03	21.21	0.35	1.11	A 常州 CHANGCHOW D	8.52	13.28	13.09	16.17	19.55	0.10	2.39	3.30
4.59	9.20	9.42	11.50	14.09	21.31	0.42	1.17	D 丹陽 TANYANG A	8.46	13.22	13.03	16.11	19.48	23.67	2.32	3.24
6.07	10.56	10.31	12.47	15.08	22.43	1.40	2.13	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG D	7.38	11.45	12.13	15.10	19.01	22.45	1.42	2.35
6.30	11.07	10.41	12.57	15.18	23.03	1.50	2.28	D 西門 WEST A	7.28	11.35	12.03	14.56	18.51	22.14	1.20	2.25
7.47	12.30		13.49	16.16	0.42	2.55	3.32	A 南京 NANKING D	6.07	10.08	11.06	13.51		20.54	0.03	1.02
7.57	12.38		13.53	16.20	1.00	2.59	3.36		6.02	10.00	11.03	13.42		20.44	23.59	0.58
8.48	13.35	12.08	14.30	17.04	1.57	3.45	4.21		5.11	9.09	10.27	12.56	17.18	19.46	23.06	0.05
9.11	13.42	12.15	14.38	17.13	2.10	3.53	4.28		5.04	8.59	10.20	12.49	17.11	19.33	22.56	23.56
11.30	15.40	13.35	16.10	18.45	4.35	5.30	6.00		2.50	7.00	9.00	11.00	15.50	17.00	21.00	22.00

FARE LIST

STATIONS	站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	Express	II Class Ordinary	Express	III Class Ordinary	Express
SHANGHAI	上海							
KUNSHAN	崑山	52	2,800.	3,800.	1,400.	1,900.	700.	1,000.
SOOCHOW	蘇州	87	4,400.	5,400.	2,200.	2,700.	1,100.	1,400.
WUSIH	無錫	129	6,400.	7,700.	3,200.	3,900.	1,600.	2,000.
CHANGCHOW	常州	168	8,400.	10,100.	4,200.	5,100.	2,100.	2,600.
TANYANG	丹陽	213	10,400.	12,500.	5,200.	6,300.	2,600.	3,200.
CHINKIANG WEST	鎮江西站	243	11,600.	14,000.	5,800.	7,000.	2,900.	3,500.
NANKING	南京	312	14,800.	17,800.	7,400.	8,900.	3,700.	4,500.

滬杭線

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW LINE

TIME TABLE

23	21	61	67	41	25	車次 TRAIN NO.	42	24	68	26	22	62
1,2,3 Exp.	West Lake Excur.	2,3,4 Class	4th Mixed	2,3 Class	1,2,3 Exp.	站名 STATIONS	2,3 Class	1,2,3 Exp.	4th Mixed	1,2,3 Exp.	West Lake Excur.	2,3,4 Class
6.45	7.50	8.10		14.50	16.04	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH A	13.05	13.30		18.00	20.00	22.35
7.04	8.06	8.36	9.36	15.15	16.59	D 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST D	12.47	13.14	16.55	17.45	19.46	22.16
7.47		9.38	11.12	16.17	17.51	A 松江 SUNGKIANG D	11.42	12.28	15.31	16.58		21.12
7.52		9.43	11.45	16.22	17.56	D 嘉興 KASHING A	11.37	12.23	15.21	16.53		21.07
9.00	9.50	11.14	13.53	17.53	19.20	A 杭州 HANGCHOW D	10.06	11.16	13.20	15.45	18.01	19.37
9.10	9.58	11.23	14.08	18.03	19.30		9.56	11.03	12.58	15.35	17.51	19.27
9.45		12.06	15.05	18.48	20.04	D 峽石 YEHZAH D	9.10	10.30	12.08	15.03		18.46
10.16		12.51	16.04	19.33	20.35	A 長安鎮 CHANGAN-TSENG D	8.22	9.43	11.02	14.29		17.57
10.21		12.56	16.20	19.38	20.40	D 杭州 HANGCHOW D	8.17	9.38	10.52	14.24		17.52
11.25	11.45	14.10	18.25	20.50	21.35		7.05	8.40	9.00	13.30	16.05	16.40

FARE LIST

STATIONS	站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	Express	II Class Ordinary	Express	III Class Ordinary	Express
SHANGHAI	上海							
SUNGKIANG	松江	45	2,400.	3,400.	1,200.	1,700.	600.	900.
KASHING	嘉興	99	4,800.	5,800.	2,400.	2,900.	1,200.	1,500.
YEHZAH	峽石	126	6,400.	7,700.	3,200.	3,900.	1,600.	2,000.
CHANGANTSENG	長安鎮	151	7,600.	9,200.	3,800.	4,600.	1,900.	2,300.
HANGCHOW	杭州	190	9,200.	11,100.	4,600.	5,600.	2,300.	2,800.

京滬區鐵路管理局

NANKING-SHANGHAI RAILWAY SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION